



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, ONE OF FOUR HISTORICAL PAINTINGS BY JOHN TRUMBULL IN ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

RESTORING YORKTOWN SHRINES

By Will P. Kennedy

PART I

YORKTOWN, where American independence was won through the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington, on October 19, 1781—and an adventure in popular government was begun, such as the world had never seen—affords an outstanding opportunity for the Government of the United States, for patriotic organizations and for devoted citizens to preserve for future generations some of the most important historic shrines.

Points of interest about this battleground of liberty are visited by a rapidly increasing number of tourists on pilgrimage to the altars of patriotism.

The work of restoration, and reclamation has been well started, but much remains still to be done. It is a clarion call to all who enjoy the liberty won at Yorktown—and Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the States are urging their respective representatives in the Congress of the United States to take appropriate action. The Society

of Colonial Dames, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities are helping in this commendable work.

A State Conservation and Development Commission, under the direction of the historian Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, Ph. D., with whom is working a Commission on Archeology and History, composed of historians and research workers, is now making a State-wide exploration, and survey authenticating and permanently marking some of the most important historic spots in America, opening them up to the view of thousands of visitors.

Yorktown and the Virginia peninsula between the York and James Rivers, called "The Cradle of the Republic," is now easily accessible for tourists over excellent roads, and the Old Dominion's fabled wealth in history, legend and story is being inventoried and catalogued for the whole world to see and admire.

The land at Yorktown was first patented by Nicholas Martian, or Martieu, a Walloon who was in Virginia as early as 1621. It was from his grandson, Benjamin Reade, that 50 acres of the original Martian tract was purchased for a port-town on York River, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, in 1691.

The town of York—later Yorktown—was laid off by Lawrence Smith, surveyor, into 83 half-acre lots. This original map dated September 24, 1691, is still preserved in the County Clerk's office in Yorktown. (Deeds, Orders, Wills etc., No. 9, page 70, dated 1691-1694.) Two trustees were appointed to hold legal title to these lots and to sell them, with a covenant in each deed that the purchaser bound himself to build within two years or the lot would be forfeited. The price of each lot was 180 pounds of tobacco. The county seat was moved from Halfway House to Yorktown in 1698. The town was incorporated March 5, 1787.

Yorktown was the battleground on which Washington by consummate strategy won the culminating conflict of the Revolution, after a siege of nineteen days. It sustained severe damages in the War of 1812. It was besieged by General McClellan for one month during his Peninsular campaign in 1862. During the World War, York River was used as the principal base for the Atlantic Fleet.

At the time of the Revolution, Yorktown had a population of more than 3,500, where today it has not one-tenth that number of permanent residents. The town has always

had only one street paralleling the river, Main Street, and seven cross streets running east and west. Some old buildings have been excellently preserved or restored as a labor of love by their patriotic owners. Patriotic organizations and individuals should see that the other landmarks of the past are properly safeguarded as shrines.

Establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Yorktown was proposed in a bill introduced in Congress on Feb. 2, 1926, by Rep. Schuyler Otis Bland, who is a native of Gloucester County. This measure had the support of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other patriotic organizations. Action on it was deferred by Congress. A similar measure will again be introduced by Representative Bland.

Standing on the high bank of York River not far from the battleground the monument, erected by the Nation to commemorate the culminating victory of the Revolution, is a stirring spectacle from the boats of the world.

It is one of the most beautiful and delicately-wrought statues ever set up. The first Congress that met after the Revolutionary War, in 1781, adopted resolutions to build a monument in Yorktown to commemorate the victory of the Americans. But it was not until a century later, in 1880, that this direction of Congress was carried out, by an appropriation of \$100,000. It was intended that it should be placed on the spot of surrender, but this was outside the town and the authorization was for erection of the monument in Yorktown. It was located, therefore, on land which

the government then bought. There was an appropriation providing for the erection of a wharf to make easier access to the monument in the bill that failed because of the Senate filibuster in the closing days of the last Congress. The incoming Congress will promptly make this appropriation.

The cornerstone of this commemorative monument was laid at the centennial celebration in 1881, with an address by President Chester A. Arthur. It was unveiled in 1885. The shaft is 95 feet 6 inches in height. The four sides of the base carry historical statements regarding the siege of Yorktown, dedicating it as a victory memorial recording the treaty with France and the treaty with Great Britain, as follows:

"At Yorktown on October 19, 1791, after a siege of nineteen days by 5,500 Americans and 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 militia under the command of General Thomas Nelson and thirty-six French ships of war, Earl Cornwallis, commander of the British forces at Yorktown and Gloucester, surrendered his army of 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen and 240 standards to his Excellency, George Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined forces of America and France, and to his Excellency, the Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in America, and to his Excellency, the Comte de Grasse, commanding-in-chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake.

"Erected in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, adopted October 29, 1781, and one approved June 7, 1880, to commemorate the victory

by which the independence of the United States of America was achieved.

"The treaty of peace concluded February, 1778, between the United States of America and Louis XVI, King of France, declares the essential end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of the United States as well in matters of government as of commerce.

"The provisional articles of peace concluded November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace concluded September 3, 1783, between the United States of America and George III, King of Great Britain and Ireland, declares his Britanic Majesty acknowledged the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States."

For acquisition of the Moore House, the Revolutionary fortifications in the vicinity of the Moore House which were formerly occupied by the American forces, the field in which the British forces laid down their arms and such lands as the Secretary of War may determine to be necessary for approaches, an appropriation of \$40,000 from the Federal Treasury was proposed in a bill introduced in Congress on Jan. 31, 1927, by Representative Bland. He expects to renew his effort to get this measure passed in the coming Congress.

Historians and Washington's own journal confirm the fact that the



OLDEST HOUSE IN YORKTOWN, VA.—BUILT BETWEEN 1691 AND 1699

Owned and occupied by Mrs. Conway Howard Sheild, Directress of Yorktown Branch of Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

terms of agreement for the surrender of the ports of York and Gloucester by Cornwallis were drawn up in the Moore House, about a mile out of the town and a short distance in the rear of the American lines, on the evening of Oct. 18, 1781. Fourteen articles were drawn up, providing for the surrender of the garrison and the disposition of the ordnance, stores, ships and loyalists. Some accounts say that General Washington and Lord Cornwallis met there, and others that Cornwallis signed the agreement there. Both of these statements are shown to be untrue by Washington's Journal. The Commissioners who met were: For the British, Lieutenant Colonel Dundes and Major Ross; for the French and

American allies, the Viscount de Noailles and Lieut. Colonel Laurens.

Under date of October 19th, General Washington's Journal reads: "In the morning early I had them (the terms of surrender) copied and sent word to Lord Cornwallis that I expected to have them signed at 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out at 2 o'clock—both of which were accordingly done."

Temple Farm, on which the Moore House still stands without any historic marker, was patented by Sir John Harvey about 1631. Colonel George Ludlow, one of the council, resided there in 1649 and entertained Major Henry Norwood, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Major Manwaring Hammond and other cavaliers after their voyage from England following the



Photo by Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

GRACE CHURCH AT YORKTOWN. ERECTED PRIOR TO 1700

Here six generations of Nelsons are buried. The large brick monument is that of William Nelson, who was President of the King's Council and father of Gen. Thomas Nelson, Jr., Signer of the Declaration of Independence and War Governor of Virginia

execution of Charles I. The next owner was Major Lawrence Smith, in whose family it continued until about the time of the Revolution. At the time the surrender agreement was reached, this house was occupied by Colonel Augustine Moore and his wife, Lucy, great granddaughter of Major Lawrence Smith.

Colonel Moore's will is dated Nov. 8, 1787. In it he mentions his wife, Lucy. At her death the Temple Farm (and the Moore House as it is now called) were to go to his friend, Gen. Thomas Nelson. (See Wills and Inventories, No. 23, page 164.) Mrs. Lucy Moore lived several years after her husband's death. The research department of William and Mary College refutes the tradition copied into some histories, that the house was named for Bernard Moore, who married Kate Spotswood, daughter of the Colonial governor.

The house as it stands today was originally the center building to which were attached two wings. It was bought by Dr. William H. Sheild of Yorktown in 1834. It is now owned by Mrs. W. R. Yaeger, and is occupied by tenants.

A cottage colony is being established on the high river bank between the Yorktown Monument and this Moore House which should be taken out of the hands of real estate speculators by the Federal Government and made a national shrine as proposed in Representative Bland's bill.

The Nelson House is the one historic shrine in Yorktown that has been put in first class condition without regard to expense—but it is in private ownership and not open

to the public, and there is no marker to identify it for tourists, save a sign "private" on a garden gate.

The Nelson pedigree in Page's *Genealogy* by Dr. Richard C. M. Page, second edition, 1893, discloses that "Scotch Tom" Nelson, who really was an Englishman, founder of the Nelson family in Yorktown, came there in 1705 and in 1710 married Margaret Reade, granddaughter of Colonel George Reade and daughter of Benjamin Reade.

William Nelson, the elder of "Scotch Tom's" two sons, was president of the King's Council of Virginia and is often spoken of as "President of Virginia." His brother Thomas was secretary of the King's Council. General Nelson was the son of William, better known as "President" Nelson.

"Scotch Tom" Nelson first built a frame house and the present brick was erected either in 1711 or in 1740. The story is that he built a house for each of his sons. This was the one built for William Nelson, president of the King's Council, and was inherited by his son, General Thomas Nelson, Jr., and occupied by him while he was war governor of Virginia.

"Scotch Tom" Nelson's own house was across the street from the present Nelson house and was shelled during the siege. His office was in good condition until a few years ago when it was burned. Bricks from this ruin were later used in building the wall extension around the Nelson House.

Bishop Meade's book on "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," says that this house was built in 1711, and old family letters

are said to be in existence to confirm this.

When Lord Cornwallis first took up headquarters in Yorktown it was in the house of Secretary Thomas Nelson, Sr., then known as "Tory" Nelson, on Secretary Hill. Later when this house was destroyed, Cornwallis is said to have fled first to the old smuggler's cave on the riverbank and then to have established his second headquarters in Governor Nelson's home.

Thomas Nelson, Jr., at the age of 14, was sent to school in England where he attended Eton and later Cambridge, graduating with high honors. He returned to Yorktown in 1761 and was made a member of the House of Burgesses. It was he who presented the resolution on May 16, 1776, in the Virginia Convention instructing her delegates in Congress to move that body to declare the Colonies free and independent States. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

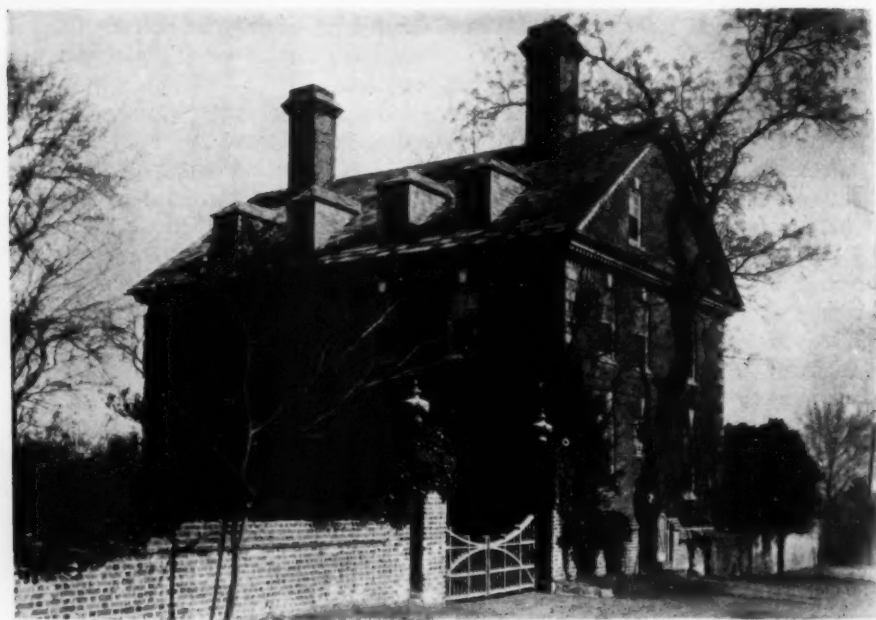
When the French troops learned that Cornwallis had taken refuge in the Governor's House they began bombarding him there. As soon as General Washington heard that General Nelson's property was being destroyed he issued strict orders that nothing belonging to the Governor should be damaged. Nelson himself was in the field commanding the Virginia militia, and upon being informed of Washington's order said: "I want no property of mine saved that gives refuge to the enemy." He aimed a cannon and offered a reward of five guineas to any gunner who would hit his home, but the gunners respected Washington's command. Nelson fired the cannon himself and the ball struck the gabled end of

his home, making the hole that is still viewed with great interest by tourists.

General Lafayette was entertained in this house in 1824.

General Nelson impoverished himself for his country's cause during the Revolution and died in poverty. His grave was unmarked and its location unknown until 1907. Some time after the war the losses of the Nelson family were computed for the purpose of applying to Congress for recompense, but about the same time a bill came up in Congress for relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton, who had made a stirring appeal under a redoubt at Yorktown and who captured an important British entrenchment. While General Nelson was a listener in the House gallery he heard a member ask, "Isn't there a poorhouse in New York that Mrs. Hamilton must come begging to Congress." He refused to allow his claim to be presented, saying that he would not humiliate his mother and wife by allowing their names to come before an assemblage that tolerated such expressions.

The old home remained in the Nelson family until 1909, when the roof was falling in and the entire property fast going to ruin. It was then sold to Joseph Bryan of Richmond, and soon afterward became the property of Captain George Preston Blow, of La Salle, Illinois, a retired naval officer and a Virginian by birth. The National Society of the D. A. R. had intended to purchase the Nelson Home and sent a message to Richmond saying the society would pay \$10,000, but the Nelson heirs answered that they greatly regretted that it had already been sold for a much smaller amount.



Photos by Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

NELSON HOUSE, YORKTOWN, VA.

This was the home of William Nelson, President of King's Council, inherited by his son, General Nelson, and occupied by him while Governor. This was Cornwallis' second headquarters. General Nelson fired cannon on his own home while Cornwallis was there.

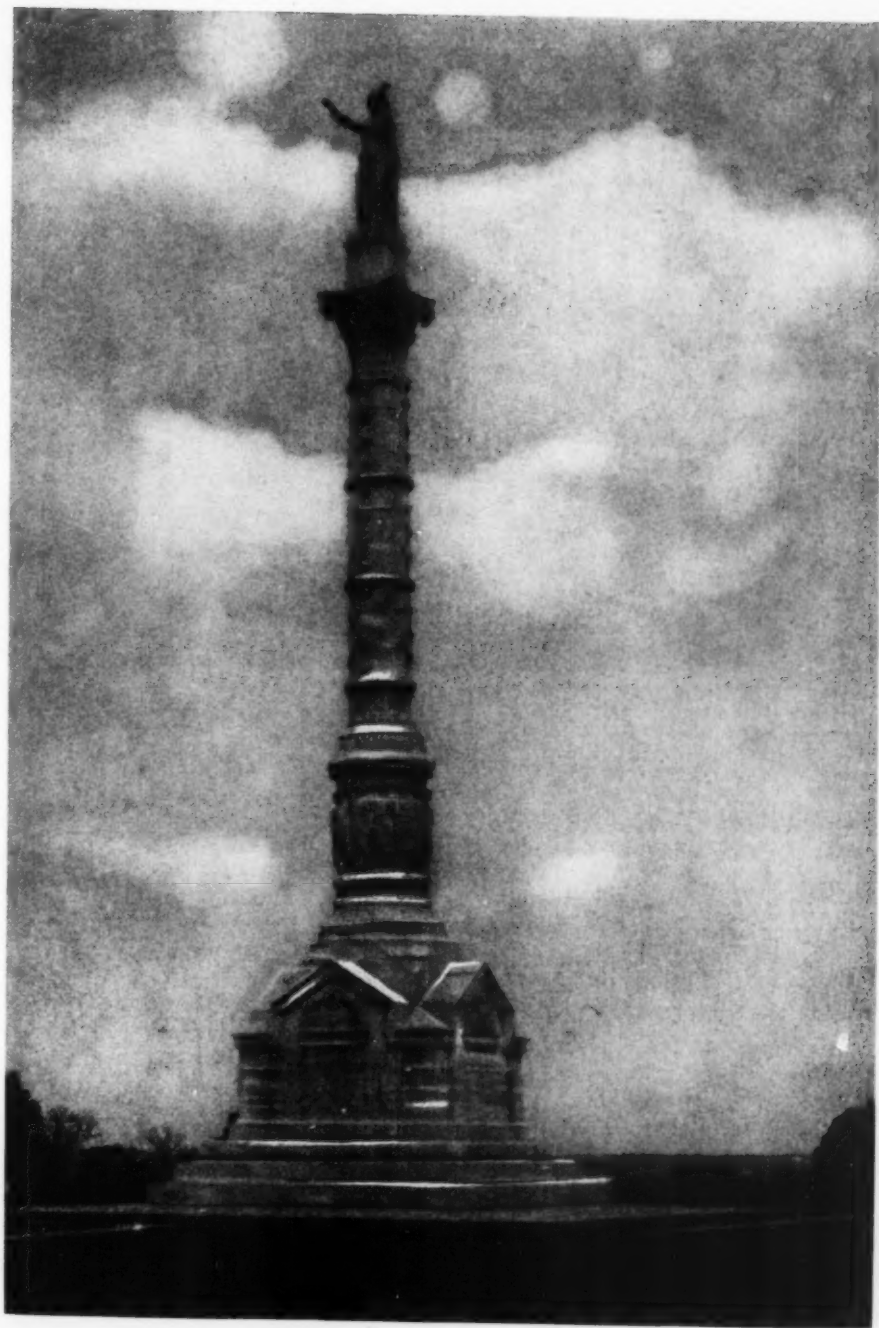
Captain and Mrs. Blow spent lavishly in restoring this old landmark and two other pre-Revolutionary houses in the rear, on a side street, the Mallicott House and Pearl Hall, which are now part of the Blow estate. All of the old English brick that could be secured in Yorktown were used in the restoration of this property. A beautiful terraced garden has been laid out in facsimile of a famous old English garden, on the site between the Nelson House and the old Custom House, where a tobacco warehouse originally stood.

The tablet on the old Grace Episcopal Church, which is being restored through the efforts of Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin of William and Mary College, reads: "Grace Epis-

copal Church, erected prior to 1700. Burned by the English Navy in 1814. Partially rebuilt in 1825. Restored in 1926. The bell now in use was made in 1725 and was presented to the church by Queen Ann. The original Colonial Communion silver is still in use. General Thomas Nelson, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in the churchyard."

This ancient structure of stone marl was originally T shaped as shown on a revolutionary map made in 1781, but the arms have disappeared and now only the central portion of the building remains, although the foundations of upper part may be traced.

During the War of 1812 English soldiers went through the town



YORKTOWN MONUMENT, YORKTOWN, VA.

Erected to commemorate the victory of the American Army in 1781.



Photo by Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

OLDEST CUSTOM HOUSE IN AMERICA, YORKTOWN—ERECTED IN 1706

As it appeared when purchased by Comte de Grasse Chapter of the D. A. R.

pillaging and one of their acts of vandalism was to remove all of the furniture from the church and make a bonfire. During the Civil War the old church was used as a hospital, signal service station and stable.

When an explosion occurred, blowing up the old Swan Tavern and Court House during the Civil War, the church belfry was so badly damaged that the bell fell and was cracked. Later it was carried off to Philadelphia by some of the soldiers and eventually was sold to a smelting company. At the time of the Yorktown Centennial, in 1881, the bell was recast and sent back as a present to the church.

The impression given and the claim openly made by some that the

communion silver was the gift of Queen Anne is erroneous, for they antedate Queen Anne's period. There is a large flagon and one goblet, or chalice, dated 1649. This communion service originally belonged to the first church in York County, which was located on Temple Farm, near the Moore House. The inscription reads: "Hampton Parrish in Yorke County in Verginia."

In the old churchyard are buried six generations of the Nelson family, and there are many other interesting old tombstones, including that of Colonel George Reade, one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of Yorktown. An antique, box-shaped monument marks the grave of "Scotch Tom Nelson." At the foot of

this grave is another with a less elaborate brick monument for Scotch Tom's son William, president of the King's Council. At the foot of President Nelson's grave is that of his illustrious son, General Nelson, which was for many years unmarked until Thomas Nelson Page in 1907 provided a large granite slab. The inscription reads:

Move That Body to Declare the Colonies Free and Independent States; war Governor of Virginia; Commander of the Virginia Force. "He Gave All for Liberty!"

There has recently been placed in the old churchyard burying ground near the Nelson graves the broken tombstones of Colonel George Reade and his wife Elizabeth. Colonel Reade was an ancestor of George Washington, and of the Nelson family.

When Buckner Street, which is directly opposite the ferry to Gloucester Point, was being regraded, a year and a half ago, these two stones were plowed up, and at first little attention was paid to them. But Letty Sheild, then 18 years old, discovered that they were grave-stones and deciphered part of the inscription, which showed that Colonel Reade was born in 1609 and died in 1671.

Colonel Reade's record, as hunted up and recorded by the Yorktown Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, is as follows:

George Reade arrived in Virginia in 1637. He came of a well-known English family, being the son of Robert Reade, Esq., and grandson of Andrew Reade of Linkenholt, Hampshire, England. His mother was Mildred Windebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Windebank, who was Sec. of State to Charles I. George Reade acted as deputy secretary of the Colony of Va. and was Burgess for James City County in 1649. He removed soon after this to York County and was one of the Justices there in 1652. During the Commonwealth period he was elected by the House of Burgesses a member of the Council of State, a position in which he was confirmed by Charles II in 1660 in the Royal Commission issued at the time. Reade remained a Councillor till his death, which occurred in Oct. 1671. He left surviving four sons, Robert, Francis, Thomas and Benjamin, and two daughters Mildred, who married Col. Augustine Warner, and Elizabeth, who married Capt. Thomas Chisman of York County. George Washington was descended from Mildred Reade Warner. Col. George Reade was a loyalist and his house was taken possession of by a company of Bacon's Rebels and Thomas Hansford. Hansford and twenty rebel soldiers were later captured at his house by Beverley, one of Berkeley's majors.

(To be continued)

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"But O, the Mayflower's not a ship. It is a soul, a living flame. . . . The glory of the hills of home that blooms in all our songs and tales."—Alfred Noyes

NOVEMBER & THANKSGIVING DAY—the day that commemorates an event of great spiritual and patriotic import. On this three hundred and seventh anniversary, in the year of Grace, 1927, I have tried to enumerate my blessings and to give serious thought to a few for which I am especially thankful. Therefore,

I am thankful that:

I am an American, and that up to the present time I have never had reason to be other than proud of the land of my birth.

My ancestors helped to establish this country upon a firm, enduring basis and then were willing to lay down their lives for its guarantees of freedom.

The obligations which these acts impose upon posterity do not in any way irk me, and that I stand ready and willing to always discharge them.

I may plan my life to suit myself, and that so long as I am a law-abiding citizen, no one has the right to interfere with my chosen methods of education, my pleasures, my business pursuits, my religious beliefs or the regulation of my home.

Science and great inventive genius have made the solution of my problem of living, so far as my physical needs are concerned, a very simple one.

Doubly thankful am I that:

I may sit within my own four walls and in a short space of time be in telephonic communication with San Francisco or London.

Within a few hours I can wire a message around the world and receive a reply.

By the turn of my wrist and the manipulation of a dial I can listen to beautiful music and to the brilliant utterances of the best minds of the century.

By means of a speedy motor car and at a cost that is not prohibitive I can spend happy hours in God's sunshine out of doors and feed my soul upon the beauties of Nature.

I am not one of a few but one of many millions of my fellow men who may enjoy this same privilege.

If I cannot encircle the globe and with my own eyes view the wonders of the world, I can, with a minimum of effort, enjoy amidst most comfortable surroundings what others have seen and reproduced with great skill and fidelity upon the screen.

All manner of labor-saving devices have eliminated most of the old-time drudgeries of life and that now work can really be a pleasure, providing one is willing to so regard it.

Thankful above all am I that:

A wise Creator bestowed upon me a sense of humor which enables me to find sunbeams in the tears of this life.

I have not become sated with the pleasures of the world and indifferent to my manifold blessings or inclined to minimize them.

I have not lost my judgment of values and have not ceased to be thankful for the most gracious of gifts—the gift of life and of liberty.

GRACE H. BROSSAU,
President General.



BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT DURING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

VERMONT'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

by

Flora C. Howe

VERMONT has this year celebrated the 150th anniversary of its independence as a State, the adoption of its Constitution and the Battle of Bennington. A joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, approved March 19, 1925, authorized the Governor to appoint a Sesqui-centennial Commission to arrange and organize suitable celebrations to commemorate events of the first year of Vermont's existence as a political and social entity.

The Commission was appointed by Governor Franklin S. Billings, and celebrations have been held throughout the State during the present year, the principal ones occurring at Westminster, Castleton, Hubbardton, Windsor, and Bennington.

The first exercises were at Westminster on January 15, to commemorate, in the town where it was promulgated, Vermont's Declaration of Independence. At Castleton, on June 13, a pageant was presented in recognition of the founding of a school that is now a State training school for teachers. The pageant also reviewed Vermont's educational history. On July 8, 1777, at Windsor, a formal convention of delegates met to adopt the Constitution of the new Republic of Vermont, meeting in the old Constitution House, which is still standing. Exercises in honor of the unique event were held in Windsor this year, July 8 and 9.

An historical address and fitting exercises at Hubbardton marked the 150th anniversary of the battle fought there July 7, 1777. This was the only engagement which took place on Vermont soil during the War of the Revolution. After the American forces had abandoned Fort Ticonderoga, the main body of the army withdrew to Hubbardton and Castleton. The rear guard, under command of Colonel Seth Warner, was overtaken by the British, under General Fraser and General Riedesel. A fierce and bloody conflict ensued at Hubbardton. The Americans were greatly outnumbered and retreated from the field. The loss of the patriot forces in killed, wounded and prisoners was 324, of whom 30 were killed.

In the opening of the year, 1777, General John Burgoyne, a trusted officer of the British army, a member of Parliament and a man of undoubted talent and courage, was placed in command of a veteran army of 8,000 British troops, which set forth to invade the new country by way of Canada and Lake Champlain.

Burgoyne advanced up Lake Champlain without opposition; Fort Ticonderoga was abandoned without a struggle and a portion of the patriot army was overtaken and defeated at Hubbardton. Burgoyne was encamped at Whitehall, planning to unite his forces with those of Sir

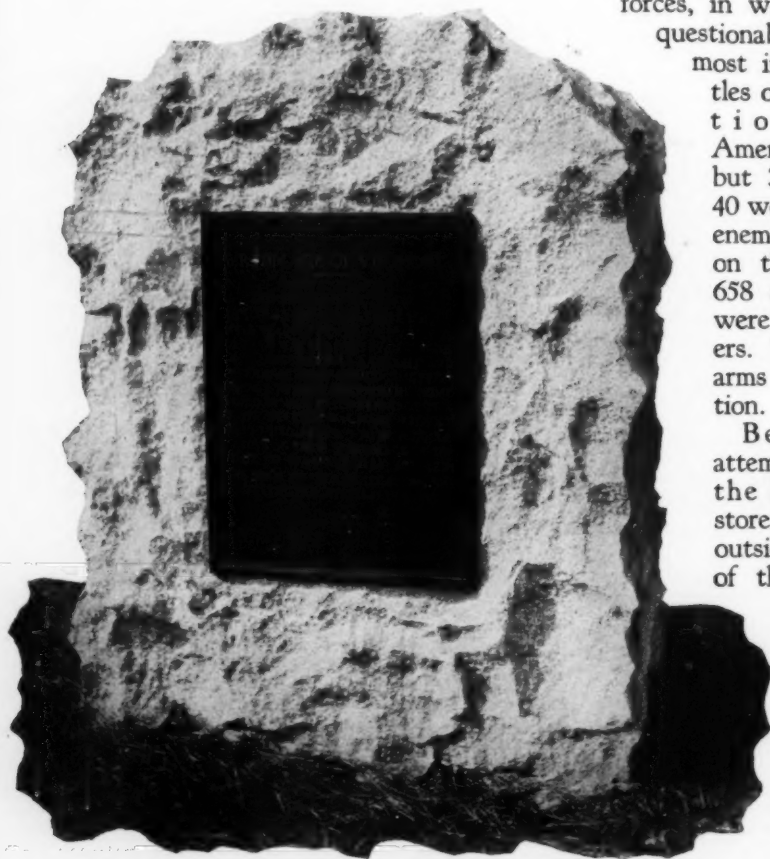
William Howe at Albany. Supplies for Burgoyne's army were sent to him from Quebec, and because of the great distance he was unable to bring forward a sufficient quantity of provisions for daily consumption.

Burgoyne knew that there was a considerable supply of flour, corn and cattle at Bennington, which was the eastern base of supply for the Colonials. Burgoyne also knew that these supplies were guarded only by militia. To seize these stores was the objective of the expedition sent out

by Burgoyne under the command of Colonel Baum. Baum's forces consisted of 500 trained German troops, some Canadians, some British soldiers and about an hundred Indians. Just west of the line between the States of Vermont and New York, Colonel Baum was confronted by volunteers and militia from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, under command of General John Stark of New Hampshire.

An overwhelming victory was won by the American forces, in what was, unquestionably, one of the most important battles of the Revolution. The American loss was but 30 killed and 40 wounded. The enemy left 207 dead on the field, and 658 of their men were taken prisoners. They also lost arms and ammunition.

Because the attempt to capture the Bennington stores was defeated outside the limits of the town and the State of Vermont, by the alertness, the skill and the courage of John Stark and his men, who went out to meet the enemy, the real



MARKER PLACED BY BENNINGTON CHAPTER OF D. A. R. AT SITE OF HOME OF LIEUT. JAMES BRECKINRIDGE

purpose of the attack should not be forgotten.

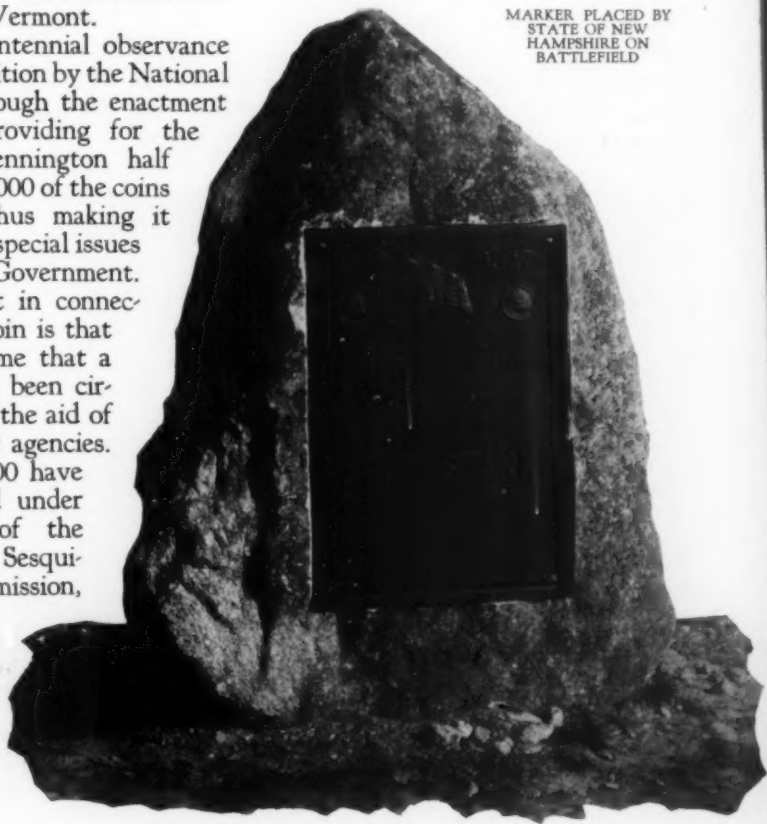
Bennington began to plan for a proper observance of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, five years ago. Considerable preliminary work had been done by the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, of which John Spargo, noted writer and lecturer, is president. A meeting was called of citizens of Bennington and a committee of sixty was appointed, which elected James C. Colgate chairman. Numerous subcommittees were then appointed, and work was started on the biggest celebration that has ever taken place in Vermont.

The Sesqui-centennial observance was given recognition by the National Government through the enactment of legislation providing for the issue of the Bennington half dollar. Only 40,000 of the coins were minted, thus making it the rarest of the special issues coined by the Government. An unusual fact in connection with this coin is that it is the first time that a special issue has been circulated without the aid of brokers or other agencies. The entire 40,000 have been distributed under the direction of the Vermont State Sesqui-centennial Commission, and the issue is nearly exhausted. On the face of the coin is the head of Ira Allen, in profile,

under which are the words "Founder of Vermont." On the reverse side is the figure of a catamount. Charles Keck, nationally known sculptor of New York, designed the coin. A special memorial stamp was also issued by the Post Office Department of the Federal Government.

The celebration in Bennington was a four-day affair, beginning August 13 and ending the night of the 16th, when probably more people congregated in Bennington than ever before were together at any one time in Vermont. The streets of the town

MARKER PLACED BY
STATE OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE ON
BATTLEFIELD



were strung with electric lights, flags and banners and the buildings were covered with flags and bunting.

Without doubt the most beautiful feature of the entire celebration was the electrically lighted Battle Monument. The monument is situated near the site of the old Continental storehouse, Burgoyne's objective, on a hill overlooking the town, rising to a height of 306 feet.

The greatest events of the week were an historical pageant, which was given four times, and a military parade.

The pageant was written and produced by Virginia Tanner of Boston. It was presented in an amphitheater of natural beauty, situated on the outskirts of the town, and from which the glowing Battle Monument was plainly seen. The

pageant was acted, sung and danced by residents of Bennington. The portrayal of Ethan Allen was one of the outstanding features. The part was exceedingly well done by Edward Donnelly, an actor, who spends his summers in Bennington.

A prologue, acted to music, in pantomime, with a chorus and an interpretative dance chorus, opened the pageant. This was an attempt to show the land known as The Wilderness, afterward the State of Vermont, and was followed by three episodes. The first depicted the Pioneers of 1761. Episode two was called, The Title to the Soil, 1765 to 1775. A dance interlude preceded the third Episode. In this scene the Battle of Bennington was enacted, and the pageant closed with an epilogue.



More than 1,000 people were in the cast, including 350 soldiers, members of the Vermont National Guard, who, with their regiment, were encamped in Bennington for ten days. Many of the scenes were acted by direct descendants of the early settlers and founders of Bennington. Each performance was attended by from five thousand to ten thousand people who were enthusiastic and delighted spectators as the scenes unrolled before them.

The Sesqui-centennial program included the dedication of several historical markers. The Bennington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a marker on the site of the James Breckenridge farm, sometimes called the birthplace of Vermont.

It was here that the settlers of the little Green Mountain commonwealth made their first stand against the rich and powerful colony of New York. No quarrel existed between the settlers on the two sides of the line, but the land speculators had gained the ear of Governor Colden. From this affair can be traced the sequence of events that made Vermont a separate State. The exercises at the dedication of the marker, a bronze tablet set in a block of granite, were attended by direct descendants of Lieutenant Breckenridge, by Mrs. John E. Weeks, wife of the Governor of Vermont; Mrs. Katherine Kittridge, State Regent of the Vermont D. A. R., and many others. The marker bears the inscription:



BIRTHPLACE OF VERMONT
NEAR THIS SITE
STOOD THE HOMESTEAD OF
LIEUT. JAMES BRECKENRIDGE

AFTER YEARS OF PEACEFUL POSSESSION, HIS FARM WAS CLAIMED BY NEW YORK LAND SPECULATORS. A SHERIFF AND OVER THREE HUNDRED MEN CAME FROM ALBANY TO EVICT HIM FROM HIS HOME. AIDED BY MEN FROM BENNINGTON, A BRAVE DEFENSE WAS MADE WITHOUT BLOODSHED, PROVING TO BE A DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF VERMONT. JULY 19, 1771, THE HOME OF FOUR GENERATIONS WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1889

PLACED BY THE
BENNINGTON CHAPTER, D. A. R.
1927

The Bennington Chapter also arranged a loan exhibit of historical articles, which were on display each day of the celebration in the new Historical Museum. The building is a recent gift to the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association and the people of Vermont by Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Everett.

The Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, dedicated a marker where stood the house in which Colonel Frederick Baum, commander of the British forces, died from wounds after the Battle of Bennington. Walter H. Crockett of Burlington, the foremost historian in Vermont today, delivered the address, closing with these words:

"While this tablet is not erected to glorify the memory of the German officer who died here, it is not our intention, I am sure, to cast aspersions upon his memory. He came here in obedience to orders. He fought bravely and died an honorable death. In commemorating an important event in Vermont history, it may not be improper to lay a garland upon the grave of a gallant enemy who died in a strange land. It is the hope of the organization we have the honor to represent that future generations who read these historic inscriptions may be reminded

of the great price with which American freedom was purchased."

When General Stark came from New Hampshire with his gallant little army of 1,500 volunteers, he encamped two miles west of Bennington, at a place known as the Dimick Stand. At this beautiful spot, amid the green hills of Vermont, a marker was placed on the morning of August 15th. This marker, a granite block with a bronze plate, was the gift of the State of New Hampshire, and was presented to Vermont by the Governor of that State, Huntley N. Spaulding.

The commander of the Green Mountain Boys, and General Stark's second in command at the Battle of Bennington, was Colonel Seth Warner, a sturdy young Bennington farmer, whose home was less than half a mile from that of James Breckenridge. The Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts and Connecticut placed a stone marker on the site of Warner's home on the morning of August 16th. President General Ernest E. Rogers of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, unveiled the marker, and remarks were made by the presidents of each State Society.

Governor John E. Weeks of Vermont, Governor Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, and the personal representatives of the Governors of the other New England States and of the Governor of New York, together with several thousand interested spectators, dedicated on August 16th three markers on the battlefield, overlooking the valley of the Walloomsac. Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire unveiled a

marker, the gift of his State, on the site of the redoubt which General Stark and his men wrested from the Hessians. The State of New York placed two markers on the battlefield. One commemorates the site of the first engagement; the other is a marker in the form of a relief map, in bronze, of the battlefield.

The sight of many children together is one that always touches the heart and makes its special appeal. For that reason the 1,200 children, representing every school in Bennington, who formed a parade, marched through the streets to Old Bennington and dedicated a marker, presented the feature of the week most enjoyed by many. The marker stands where the first school house

in the town was built. There were many original and beautiful floats in the parade, several bands were in line and the children were all in gaily colored costumes.

On the afternoon of August 16, the largest and most brilliant military parade ever formed in the State of Vermont marched down the main street of Bennington. A crowd of 75,000 people lined the streets and filled every available window. Army airplanes soared and dipped above the parade, which was nearly two miles long, with fully 7,000 persons in line. After passing the reviewing stand the march continued to Old Bennington hill, where exercises were held on the grounds surrounding the Battle Monument.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

THE Motion Picture Department this month has paid particular attention to the short subject—an interesting part of the motion picture program. The short subject is usually unobtrusively educational and includes not only the news reel but special travel pictures, comedies, and short features.

There are several series of pictures—the Hodge Podge Series, Bruce Wilderness Tales, and the like. It is interesting to know that increasing thought is being given by the motion picture industry to short subjects. Both Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Paramount Famous Lasky have recently entered the news reel and short subject field.

The following short subjects are approved by the National Chairman of Better Films, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman:

EDUCATIONAL FILM EXCHANGES, INC.:

A Bird of Flight
Climbing Into Cloudland
Tales of a Traveler

A Scenic Treasure Chest
Capers of a Camera
Bubbles of Geography

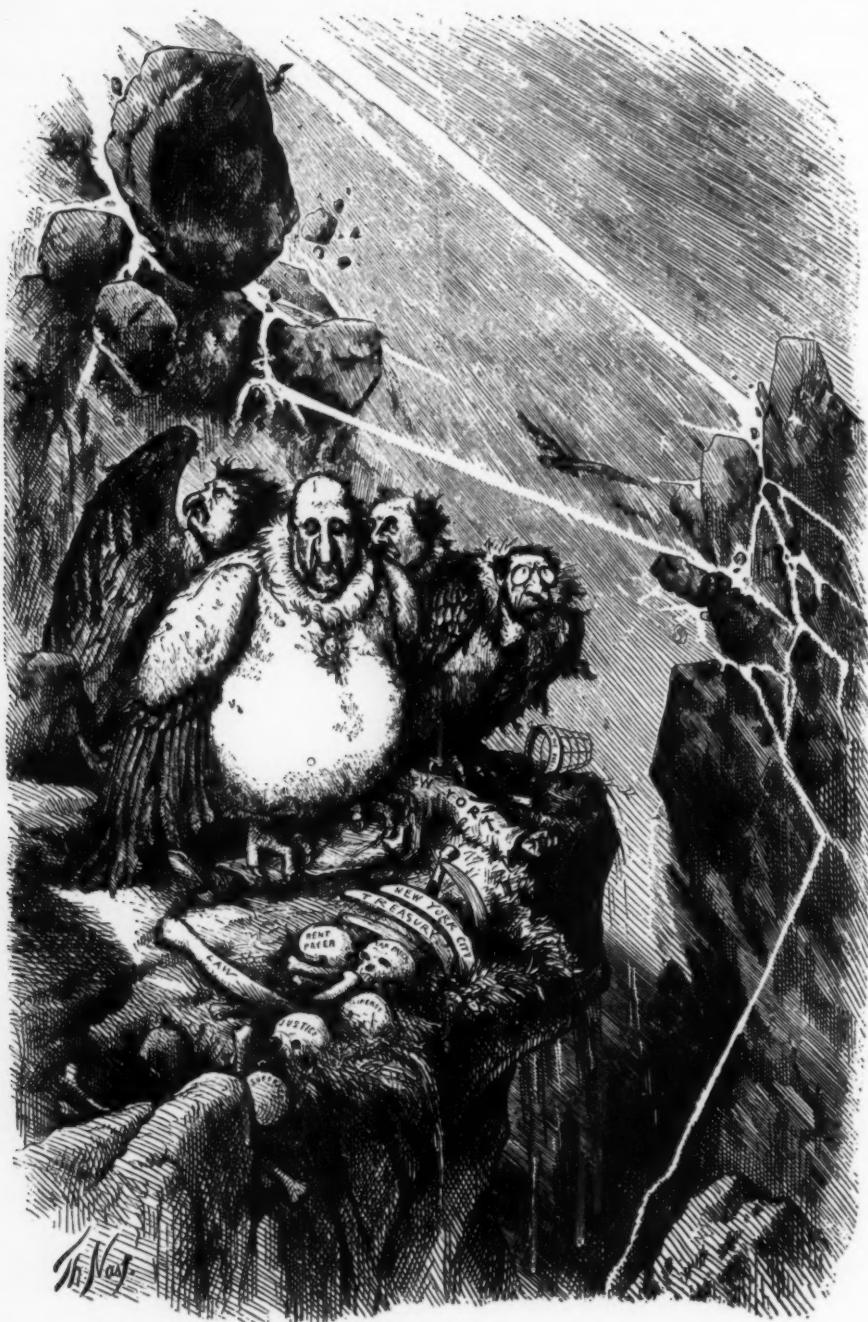
The Lyman H. Howe Hodge Podge Series of very unusual places and people excellently photographed and containing keen bits of humor.

THE MUSIC MASTER SERIES—FITZPATRICK PICTURES, INC.:

Franz Schubert
Felix Mendelssohn
Stephen Foster

Ludwig Van Beethoven
Franz Liszt
Frederick Chopin

THE ELEGY—PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP.



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

A GROUP OF VULTURES WAITING FOR THE STORM TO BLOW OVER—"LET US PREY"

CARTOONS THAT HAVE MADE OR MARRED CAREERS

by

Florence Seville Berryman

A PICTURE is worth ten thousand words, it is said. One might claim that a cartoon is worth twenty thousand. For a successful cartoon seizes instinctively upon the salient characteristics of an individual or the elemental facts of a situation, eliminates all subordinate or irrelevant items, and presents the core of the matter in one swift and telling exposé. It is, furthermore, timely and of importance locally or nationally. Sometimes it is even prophetic.

Now that the political pot is boiling again (indeed, some candidates hurled themselves into the cauldron so long ago that it would seem they must lose their flavor altogether by next summer), the cartoonists will have a busy and happy season. Great events bring forth great art. Whether or not the forthcoming political developments will reach dizzy heights of greatness remains to be seen; but President Coolidge's "choosing" last summer to refrain from active candidacy tossed a monkey-wrench into the smoothly running political machinery and provided cartoonists throughout the country with a veritable barbecue of graphic opportunities.

Party politics were the parents of the American political cartoon, and endowed it with a distinctive, racy flavor quite different from British and Continental caricature. The latter have throughout their history been primarily concerned with larger issues, national and international

problems, whereas our caricature has most distinguished itself when it has had political aspirations as its target.

Cartooning and its brutal brother, Caricature, are of a great age, dating back to prehistoric times, in one form or another. But their history does not concern us here. Benjamin Franklin was the first noted American cartoonist, although his works were mainly of an emblematic or allegorical nature.

Andrew Jackson, in his second campaign (for re-election) was the candidate upon whom American caricaturists first began to practice their aim. They wrought no appreciable havoc, however, nor did they contribute particularly to his success; for their gallery was little more than a minute fraction of the voting population. There was no real medium of circulation, such as the newspaper of a later day; so their achievements exercised no effect, as we understand it, in formulating opinion among the great masses of American people. Their cartoons would be printed (sometimes by the artists themselves) as lithographic sheets, to be nailed up in public places or passed from hand to hand. They were very crude on the whole (although the likenesses were good) and failed of strength or character. This is probably due to the fact that most of the cartoonists were foreigners who had come here as adult immigrants, and consequently

could not grasp our political situations as a native-born American would. But whereas the latter was acutely familiar with the situation, he had had no means of acquiring any education in art; for the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was the only art school of any value in this country at the time. The European, on the other hand, had access to numerous excellent schools of art, with splendid traditions. In brief, the American had ideas but no technique; the immigrant had technique without ideas.

The establishment of Currier & Ives, in 1848, insured a steady flow of these lithographic cartoons, which are of great interest to us now, from a historic rather than an artistic viewpoint.

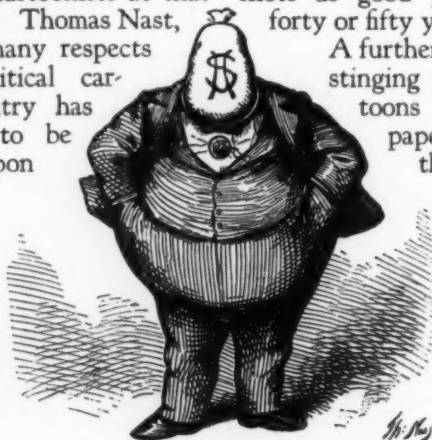
Political cartooning, as we know it today, began after the close of the War between the States. Ironically enough, the masterful cartoons inspired by that conflict were made by British artists and published in London *Punch*. The United States boasted no great cartoonists at that time or previously. Thomas Nast, the first and in many respects the greatest political cartoonist this country has ever had, was, to be sure, embarked upon his career as an artist at that time, but had not then essayed cartooning. He was commissioned by *Harper's Weekly* to make a series of drawings on the war, all of which were

of a deeply serious, illustrative nature.

American cartoonists have endeavored from the earliest days to mold rather than reflect public opinion, and to achieve this end have not hesitated to stoop to the bitterest, coarsest forms of personal abuse in many instances. No sooner would a man announce his candidacy for an office than the mud slinging would begin. His past would be combed in hope of unearthing some form of scandal which might furnish the caricaturists with spicy material.

But however expert the cartoonists may prove themselves as marksmen during the impending open season, one may rest assured there will be no casualties as a consequence of their steady aim. Cartoonists nowadays use blank cartridges, which have nothing more deadly than gusts of laughter, in the way of a report. Sometimes they may make a candidate look thoroughly ridiculous, but nine times out of ten he will feel grateful to them, considering their shots as good publicity. Not so, forty or fifty years ago.

A further contribution to the stinging nature of early cartoons was the fact that papers depended for their success upon the personality of their staff and not upon circulation. Today, if a paper's editorial policy (including the cartoon) alienates a large class of subscribers, the advertisers,



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York
THE "BRAINS." This remarkable characterization of "Boss" Tweed is probably the best known of Nast's caricatures



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

THE TAMMANY TIGER LOOSE—"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"
(The first use of the famous Tiger symbol)

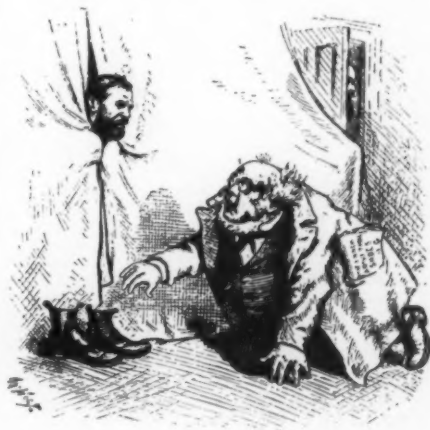
to whom a paper looks today for its very life, will bestow their patronage elsewhere. The few cents a copy, for which the biggest dailies now sell, do not even begin to pay for the raw paper and labor of production. But in the old days the cost of the paper paid its expenses, and the editor could say what he pleased, regardless of such irrelevant factors as advertisers.

It would be an exaggeration to say that any single cartoon ever brought about the downfall of a candidate. But a series, developed by an able artist, has not infrequently achieved such a coup.

The most dramatic story of careers blasted by an artist's pencil is that of the Tweed Ring and Thomas Nast. It is absolutely unique in the annals of caricature.

Nast, a native of Bavaria, came to

this country with his parents when six years old. He grew to manhood in New York City, secured his first work at the age of fifteen, on the staff of *Leslie's Weekly*, at \$4 a week. His talent was instantly manifested,



"DROP IT"

and he had ample opportunity at the outset to study the corruption of New York's city government.

At the end of the War between the States, General Grant declared that, in his opinion, Thomas Nast was the "foremost figure in civil life developed by the Rebellion. He did as much as any one man to preserve the Union and bring the war to an end," said the General.

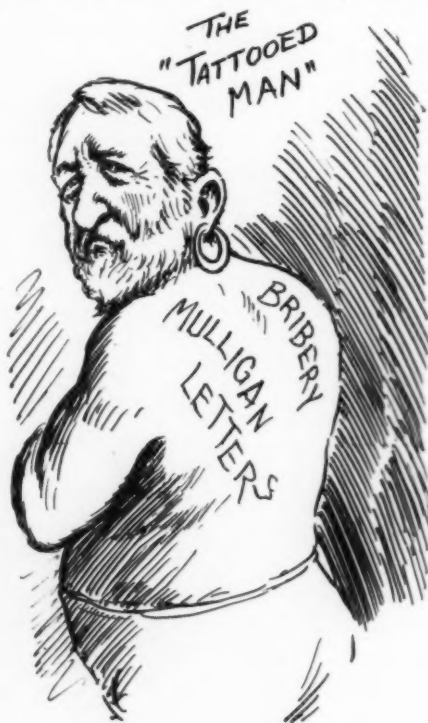
Nast's cartoons of President Johnson constituted his beginning with caricature or cartooning. They were vigorous and venomous, as were those in 1868, which had much to do with defeating Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate against Grant, for the presidency. Nast was a staunch supporter of Grant throughout the latter's political career.

In 1869 were heard the first rumblings of a campaign which alone was to entitle Nast to everlasting fame and earn him the title "modern Saint George of the Pen." The city government of New York was completely in the hands of four men known as the "Tweed Ring"—"Boss" William Tweed, "Pete" Sweeny, city chamberlain, "Slippery

Dick" Connolly, comptroller of public expenses, and "O. K." Hall, mayor of New York City. It seems almost unbelievable that these four characters, even though masters of their "profession," could obtain control of the largest city in the United States. But the history of such times makes one almost pessimistic as to the chances of moral ideals against money. The money-mad materialism, so greatly—and justly—decried today, could not possibly produce more abysmal chaos than the greed of Tweed and his partners in crime. Anyone who is at all familiar with the grinding of political machinery realizes how such a situation can be created. In less than thirty months the "Ring" defrauded the city of

\$30,000,000, left the treasury as bare as Old Mother Hubbard's pantry, and increased the public debt more than \$50,000,000 which was still being paid by New York's taxpayers thirty-five years later.

The "Ring's" goods were simple. A few items from the public expenditures reveal the story. For instance, forty old chairs and three tables for a new courthouse cost the city \$179,729, nor were these "antiques"



THE CARTOON THAT ANGERED MR. BLAINE



PRESIDENT BEN HARRISON'S "GRANDPA'S HAT"

being sold at some sensational auction. Thermometers cost the city \$7,500; plain ones, without jeweled mounts. A certain plasterer was most handsomely rewarded for his services by the city—\$2,870,464 for a few weeks' work. Needless to say, Tweed and his gang got most of the money. Tweed and Connolly got 25 per cent each of all the graft (the arrangement being their secret), the remainder being divided between the others and on through the various ramifications. One is shocked to find that in the records of those tainted were some of the city's richest and most influential citizens, whose taxes were rendered very slight affairs, through the friendship of the Ring. Even more appalling is the fact that the vast majority of the metropolitan press was in the grip of the Ring, either bought or intimidated. Tweed asked contemptuously of all who protested, "What are you going to do about it?"

Nast's work began to show effects early in 1870, when a Ring bill was presented to the State Legislature, containing a protest and an endeavor to stop the work of "an artist encouraged to send forth in a paper that calls itself a 'Journal of Civilization' pictures vulgar and blasphemous," etc.

About this time the New York *Times*, then a Republican organ, joined *Harper's Weekly* in its lone fight against the Ring. The *Times'* opening shot was a complimentary editorial on Nast's work. George Jones, of the *Times*, was offered \$1,000,000 to be silent; but he was not for sale. In the fall elections, however, the respectable voters were too timid or too few to count, and the Ring was again triumphant, intrenched with cunningly written laws and all manner of trick political machinery.



DAVID B. HILL'S HATED CARTOON



IF WILLIE IS A GOOD BOY, AND MINDS PAPA AND NURSIE, THEY WILL TRY TO LET HIM KEEP THE PRETTY HOUSE UNTIL HE IS EIGHT YEARS OLD

A cartoon by Nast, early in 1871, showing Tweed and Sweeny handing out small sums from New York's treasury to their poor hangers-on, and surreptitiously setting aside mammoth amounts for themselves, angered Tweed to action. He ordered the Board of Education to turn down all Harper bids for school books and to destroy those on hand (more than \$50,000 worth), to be replaced with books from a printing company owned by himself.

This primitive action constituted a severe blow for Harper's. But the owners determined to carry on the fight at all costs, though the odds against them were rendered still greater by the active abuse of their

contemporary publications subsidized by Tweed. It is interesting to reflect that the two men in whose hands the conduct of the battle against American corruption was placed were foreigners—German-born Nast of *Harper's Weekly* and Louis J. Jennings, an Englishman, then editor of the *Times*. They were given carte blanche by the American owners of their publications.

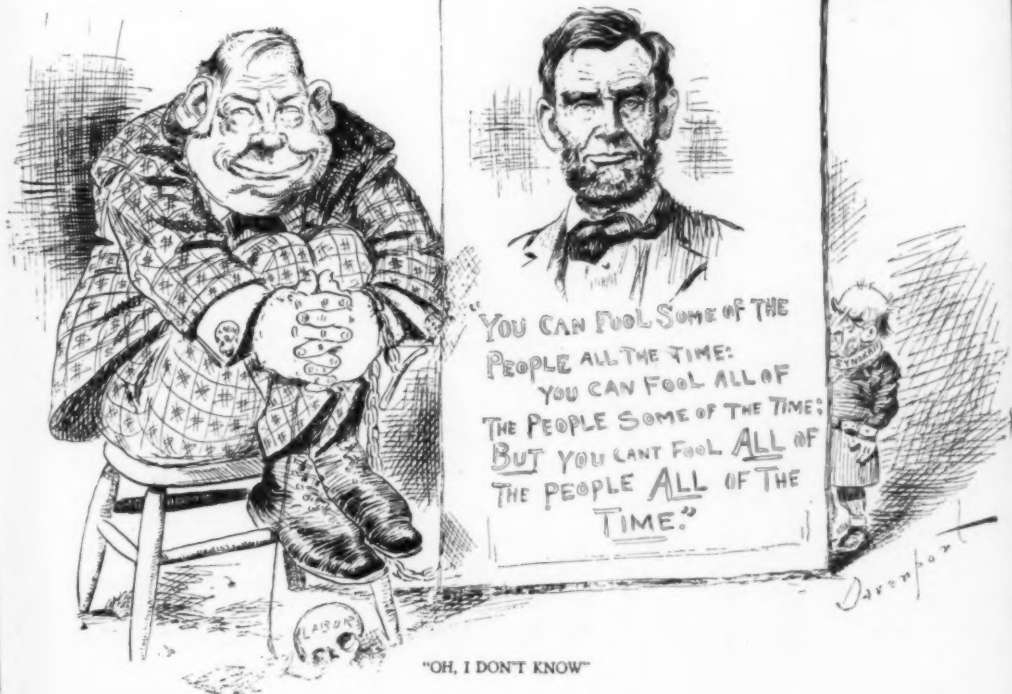
At length fate sent powerful allies, Samuel J. Tilden, motivated by presidential aspirations, and his political friend, James O'Brien, who had been sheriff

under the Ring, and had tried to undermine Tweed in the elections of 1870. O'Brien, still ostensibly a friend of the Ring, managed to secure proofs of the inconceivable financial frauds, which were given to the *Times* in July, 1871. A total of \$200,000,000 was (many years later) the careful estimate of New York City's losses due to the Tweed Ring. Publication of these figures startled the Ring, and gave Nast fresh impetus. His new cartoons, based upon known facts, were more powerful than ever before. They enraged Tweed to the point of exclaiming "Let's stop them damned pictures! I don't care so much what the papers write about me, my

constituents can't read. But d---!! they can see pictures!" Letters began to threaten Nast's life, and tough characters haunted the vicinity of his home. But he had a loyal friend in a police captain, who was a vigilant guardian.

Then Tweed tried his hitherto best weapon. Nast was offered \$100,000 to go abroad for rest and study of art. Nast said he couldn't afford to do so for that sum. Could they double it? They could. He experimented further. Could the Ring give him half a million, and so enable him to retire for life?—Certainly! Nast then stopped playing this grim game. He refused their offer, as he wished to put certain thieves behind bars.

"A Group of Vultures," one of the strongest of his pictorial broadsides, is reproduced herewith, as is also the famous "Brains of the Ring" showing Tweed with a money-bag for a head, his features most ingeniously formed by the dollar-mark. This small caricature is one of Nast's best known, and is held by critics to be equal in clever ingenuity to any of the celebrated European caricatures, such as Philippon's conception of Louis Philippe as a pear. Tweed's long nose, close-set eyes and heavy jaw



lent themselves most felicitously to being drawn as a money-bag, the inner character and outward form being thoroughly in harmony. But it took a Nast to perceive this.

Newspapers and individuals began to align themselves with Nast and Jennings. Two days before the elections of 1871, Nast's most famous cartoon, "The Tammany Tiger Loose," appeared, a masterpiece fit to rank with the greatest caricature of all times and all nations. Incidentally, Nast originated the Tiger symbol for Tammany, as well as the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant.

Election day found the Tweed Ring too frightened to stuff the ballot boxes or to throw out the honest votes. Consequently, their defeat was overwhelming. Tweed and many others of the Ring fled to Europe. Some were captured and sent to jail. But Nast's cartoons of Tweed had made his ugly face familiar throughout Europe, and in 1873 he was captured in Vigo, Spain, on the charge of "kidnapping two American children!" The Spanish authorities there, not being able to read English, perhaps, misinterpreted two allegorical figures as such, in a late Nast cartoon of Tweed. Kidnapping was probably the only crime of which Tweed was innocent. But he was sent back to New York, and died five years later in Ludlow Street jail.

Prior to this amazing denouement, the elections of 1871 proved a tremendous triumph for Nast. The *Times* credited him with the major share in the victory. Letters and telegrams poured in from all over the country. One from the Vice-President said, "With a heart full of joy over the magnificent results of last Tuesday, I write you again, as I did in the fall of 1868, to recognize the large share you have had in its achievement," etc. Even the London papers were full of commendation.



"THE REAL CANDIDATE" BY W. A. ROGERS

And at this time the artist was only thirty-one years old!

Throughout the Tweed campaign Nast had, of course, given his attention on occasion to national and international affairs. His career as a caricaturist continued for another thirty years. It is a most fascinating story, told at length in Albert Bigelow Paine's masterful biography of Thomas Nast.

Only one more Nast campaign can be mentioned herein: that against Horace Greeley, in 1872. This otherwise most worthy man was so anxious to become President that he fought his own party for renominating Grant, was independently nominated by other anti-Grant Republicans, and subsequently endorsed by the Democrats, whom he had previously condemned to the extent of his ability. Nast's ridicule of him in a series of cartoons (of which one of the milder and more humorous items is herewith reproduced) contributed heavily to his downfall. Greeley died a month later from overwork, heart-breaking disappointment over his failure, and grief over the death of his wife. This depressed Nast to the point of extreme melancholy; for he

felt partially responsible and, being personally sympathetic and generous-hearted, never wished for such a tragic conclusion to a candidate's ambitions.

Nast's most powerful rival in the cartoon field during the 1880's was Joseph Keppler, artist and actor, born in Vienna, who came to this country in 1869 and founded the illustrated weekly *Puck*, first printed in German. It began to appear in English in 1877. Keppler, himself a



MR. BRYAN IN 1899—"I STAND JUST WHERE I STOOD THREE YEARS AGO!"



MR. BRYAN AS AN UNFRIENDLY PRESS VIEWED HIM

cartoonist of marked talent, secured some of the best artists of the period for his staff. *Puck* reached the high-water mark as an influential mouth-piece of the Democratic Party during the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884.

This campaign incidentally established a record for the purely personal abuse of a candidate by cartoonists in this country. James G. Blaine was a presidential candidate for a longer period than anyone else save Henry Clay, and subsequently William J. Bryan. Mr. Blaine's

name was first before the Republican Convention in 1876, again in 1880, '84, '88 and '92. He was nominated in 1884. Cleveland's excellent record as mayor of Buffalo, and subsequently Governor of New York, furnished stout protective armor against possible caricatures. But Blaine was victimized almost by accident, as it were, in a powerful series of cartoons which appeared regularly before election day, all through the fall of '84.

Bernard Gillam, Keppler's ablest cartoonist on the staff of *Puck*, conceived an idea for a circus cartoon, in which each of the many candidates should appear as a side-show freak

for the public. There were giants, dwarfs, wild men, etc., and the cartoonist suggested that one candidate, Davis, be depicted as a tattooed man. The editor of *Puck* liked the idea immensely, but considered Blaine the logical tattooed man. Thus Gillam drew him, in running trunks, his whole body hideously tattooed with such words as "corrupt," "lobby," "bonds," etc., and "bribery," the latter in particular being most offensive to Mr. Blaine. This cartoon was skilfully drawn (as one may perceive from the reproduction herewith),

for Gillam was a gifted artist; and, printed in bright colors, it was so effective that the "tattooed man" continued to figure in *Puck's* pages. The savage cruelty of many of the series goaded the candidate to a frenzy, and justly so, for the spread of the idea undoubtedly brought about his downfall. Blaine was on the point of prosecuting the publishers, but was finally dissuaded from such action.

A final ironic phase of the "tattooed-man" episode is that Gillam himself was a confirmed Republican, an admirer of Mr. Blaine, and voted for him on election day! It would be difficult to find a more striking example of divorce between an artist's personal convictions and professional obligations. However, during the campaign, Gillam was suggesting vindictive cartoons against Cleveland for the pages of *Judge*, the Republican rival of *Puck*, at the same time that he was producing his own "tattooed-man" pictures.

The vitriolic cartoons of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign apparently exhausted American caricature's venomous attributes. For no candidate since that time has been assailed in so fierce or personal a manner.

After this bitter campaign, Mr. Blaine lost all

interest in the presidency. His name was brought up before the Republican Conventions of '88 and '92; but quite independently of his own wishes.

The next presidential candidate to become famous in American caricature was Benjamin Harrison, whom opposition artists delighted to draw in "Grandfather's Hat." This conception also appeared first in *Puck* (as reproduced herewith) but was generally adopted. It has the real



TEDDY AS THE OPPOSITION SAW HIM

FROM THE
ANTI-WOODROW
WILSON PRESS



comic spirit and suggests nothing more derogatory than that Mr. Harrison was relying on the popularity of William Henry Harrison ("Tippecanoe") and that he wasn't great enough to live up to it.

David B. Hill, Democratic Governor of New York in the late '80's, desired

most earnestly to reside in the White House. He spared no effort to acquire the Democratic nomination, and toured the "Solid South" in order to impress it with the fact that though he was from New York he was in sympathy with Southern Democratic principles and aspirations.

This tour vastly amused a gifted artist then residing in New York, who had enjoyed an excellent education in art, studying first in Boston, his birthplace, and later in Paris under Léon Bonnat. The artist was Charles G. Bush, who was at the time of Mr. Hill's candidacy, one of the United States' leading

illustrators for *Harpers'* and other publishing houses. He had never essayed cartooning.

But in '89, inspired by reports from the South, he drew a comic sketch of Mr. Hill, on a donkey, clad in military apparel, with an ingratiating smile on his face and a diminutive

hat perched upon his head, trimmed with a gigantic plume labelled "I am a Democrat." The picture was entitled "As I Went Marching Through Georgia." Mr. Bush tentatively submitted it to Bennett, editor of the *New York Evening Telegram*. It was published immediately, and Bennett called for others, which proved so good that Mr. Bush was soon invited to join the staff of the *Telegram*.

The figure of Mr. Hill in his small chapeau (as reproduced herewith) appeared frequently in Bush's cartoons, made the militant Democrat quite famous (though they did not help his campaign) and launched the artist upon a very successful career with the *Telegram* and *Herald*, and later the *World*.

Although William McKinley was the next cartoon material as a presidential candidate in the '90's, his influential friend and campaign manager, Senator Marcus A. Hanna, received the more vigorous attention of the two. "Boss" Hanna was one of the most practical politicians who ever lived. He was lavish with money when it came to campaign funds, and was, according to the cartoonists, a firm friend of the trusts. Hence the active part of the campaign fell to him, and he was the natural target for the cartoon shafts.

Homer Davenport of the *New York Journal* created the conception which was to become invariably associated with Hanna—a grotesque likeness of him in a dollar-marked suit. This figure played the dominant rôle in a series of cartoons, sometimes accompanied by another famous Davenport creation—the brutish figure of the Giant Trust, a cave-man type,

with a skull development very little advanced beyond that of an ape. Mr. Davenport conceived this figure upon seeing for the first time the statue of Samson in St. Mark's Square, Venice. One of the milder cartoons of Hanna was selected from the series for reproduction herein. There was a brutal forthrightness about Davenport's work which made it impossible to forget. The conception wounded Hanna to the quick, carrying conviction to the public that he was money-tainted, but he lived to see the day when the bitterness created against him was replaced by sincere regard.

Owing to the fact that McKinley was not himself an active politician, but an idealist who left practical considerations to such men as Hanna, the cartoonists at the outset regarded him as something of a figure-head. He appeared constantly in Davenport's cartoons as a tiny creature lost in one corner, or as a parrot being taught to speak by Hanna, or in some similar deprecatory guise.

Lighter, more humorous cartoon versions of Hanna and McKinley were created by Frederick Opper, who was for 18 years on the staff of *Puck*, later on the *New York Journal* and the *American*. Mr. Opper is best known to this generation perhaps, by his "Happy Hooligan" and other comic strip "heroes." But he was an exceptionally clever political cartoonist as well, using the series idea in his cartoons to the best advantage. "Willie and His Papa" was one of the most amusing. It showed McKinley as a very small boy, a good little fellow who did everything that "Papa" (the Trusts) and "Nursie" (Mark Hanna) told

him to do. One of the series is shown herewith.

Another series was the "McKinley Minstrels," represented by various Trusts, with Hanna as the interlocutor and McKinley and Roosevelt as the end men. Humor is predominant in all of these cartoons by Oppen, yet there is serious, solid substance underneath.

Roosevelt's vigorous personality manifested itself early in his political career, when he was only Vice-President. Oppen frequently introduced him in the "Willie and His Papa" series as the bad little boy always up to mischief. When Roosevelt became President the cartoonists were in clover. He was constantly doing and saying things which provided them with abundant material. But since the time of Hanna and Davenport no one cartoonist has been identified as responsible for some outstanding conception of a man. All of the cartoonists saw Roosevelt as a combination of teeth and eye-glasses, with individual differences, as can be seen in the group of Roosevelt caricatures, redrawn from various artists' conceptions of him. Cartoons never hurt Roosevelt, no matter how bitter they might be. He loved them all, for they represented one bright phase of the "lime-light."

William Jennings Bryan was the most cartooned man in American history, as he was thrice his party's candidate for the presidency, and yet had not only the active opposition of the vast Republican press, but also the opposition of the few great Democratic papers, such as the *New York Times* and the *New York*

World. Furthermore, his impressive appearance, his long hair and flowing tie, were features lending themselves most felicitously to caricature.

In addition to the cartoonists who would like to injure a candidate, if possible, are others who do not consider it ethical to wield their crayons to cruel ends. They contend that the point may be seized in an airy and conclusive way; innocent fun may be had at the candidate's expense. But it should be of such nature that he himself would find it amusing (provided he is normal in temperament and not supersensitive). Such a cartoonist is Clifford K. Berryman of the *Washington Star*, at one time of the *Washington Post*. Hence it is rather ironical that one of Mr. Berryman's cartoons of Bryan (for whom he had the highest personal regard and admiration) was interpreted by the opposition press as derogatory of the Great Commoner. For that cartoon, reproduced herewith, "I Stand Just Where I Stood Three Years Ago," was inspired by a visit of Mr. Bryan to Washington in 1899, three years after his first campaign for the presidency. Various correspondents of the nation's press quizzed him as to how he stood at the time on his former pet issue, "16 to 1." To all of them he replied, "I stand just where I stood three years ago." Mr. Berryman took Mr. Bryan's own words for the title of a cartoon, showing the Commoner still on the outside of the White House grounds, looking in.

First published in the *Post* in 1899, it was reproduced more than ninety times in anti-Bryan dailies and weeklies throughout the country.

The cartoon reproduced herein entitled "The Real Candidate" represents the work of a gifted artist whose high seriousness of purpose throughout his career in caricature, gave his cartoons unusual strength. Not only was he scornful of what seemed to him as hypocrisies in candidates, but harmful legislative measures received his earnest attention. One of his cartoons is said to have killed a meretricious bill introduced into the New York State Legislature. W. A. Rogers' cartoons appeared in *Harpers' Weekly* for 15 or 20 years. Then he was affiliated with the *New York Herald*, and most recently the *Washington Post*. He has now retired from the cartoon field and is winning fresh laurels in illustrative work, which was the first branch in which he won renown.

William H. Taft was not the type to furnish thrills for cartoonists. His avoirdupois and lack of political activity were about all they could utilize.

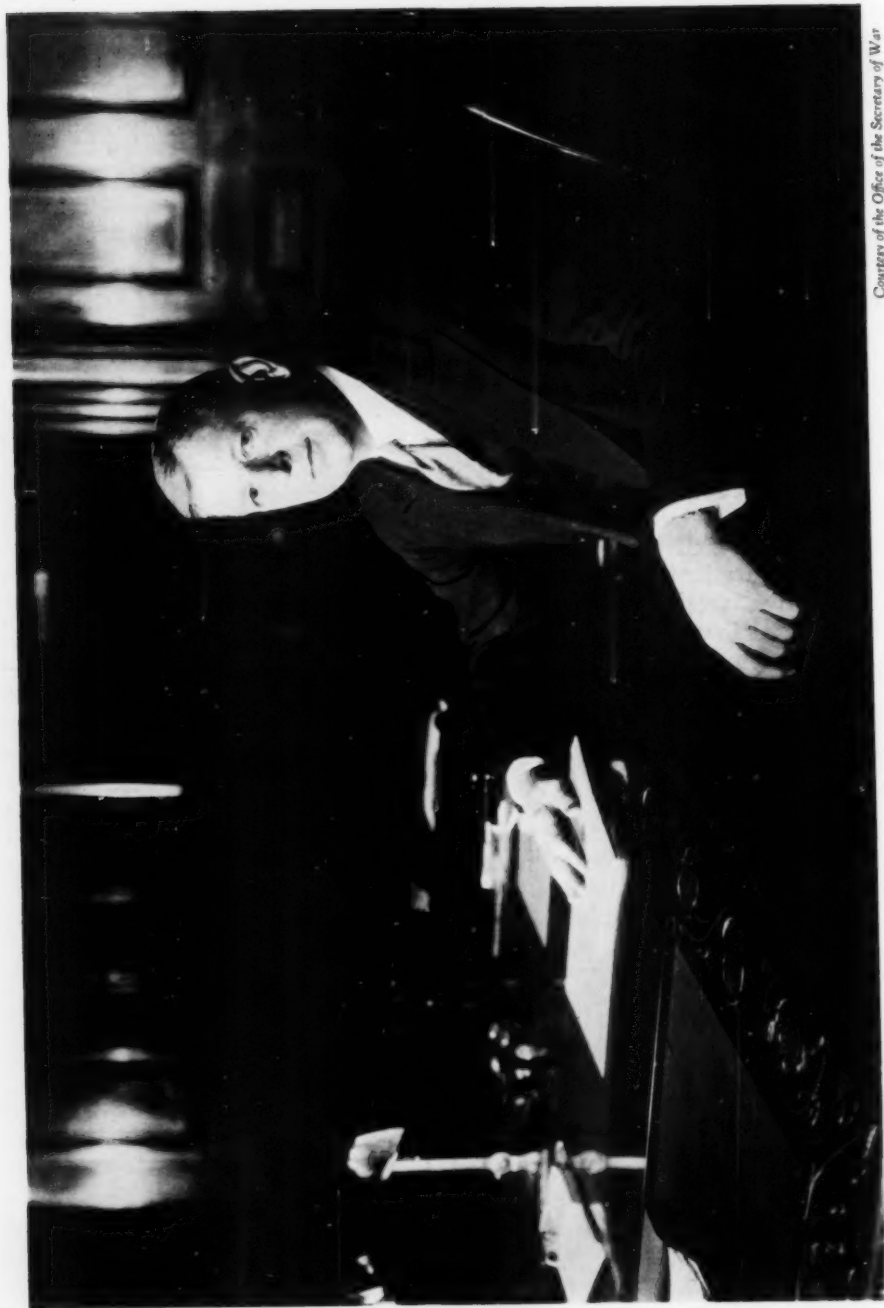
Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand was a President who inspired decided emotions one way or the other—either intense loyalty or fanatic hatred. His lean, scholarly face,

with its long jaw, appears to have most attracted the cartoonists' attention, as may be seen from a group of caricatures of him drawn by opposition artists.

Everyone who is more than ten years of age is perfectly well acquainted with the cartoonists' conceptions of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. The writer, for one, has never seen a really abusive caricature of our present Executive. He has provided plenty of fun, to be sure, with his reserved ways, electric steed, and other characteristics or possessions; but his universal popularity is nowhere better manifested than by the amiable conceptions of artists.

There are a number of presidential possibilities already in the field, whose personalities and political records would furnish material into which opposition cartoonists might sink their teeth if they wished. Whether or not they will choose to do so time alone will reveal. But one thing is certain: the whole history of our times is written by our cartoonists; and their achievements, whether humorous or serious, are worthy of more than casual attention.





Courtesy of the Office of the Secretary of War

THE HONORABLE DWIGHT F. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF WAR

THE WORKSHOP OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

by

Katharine Calvert Goodwin

The arms are fair
When the intent of bearing them is just

Henry IV, Act iv

I HAD occasion to call upon . . . the Secretary of War", writes the Chevalier de Pontbigaud,* on a visit to Philadelphia in 1796. "It was about eleven o'clock in the morning when I called. There was no sentinel at the door; all the rooms, the walls of which were covered with maps, were open, and in the midst of the solitude I found two clerks, each sitting at his own table, engaged in writing. At last I met a servant, or rather the servant, for there was but one in the house, and asked for the Secretary. He replied that his master was absent for the moment, having gone to the barber's to be shaved. . . . I was as much surprised to find all the business of the War Office transacted by two clerks as I was to hear that the Secretary had gone to the barber's."

While the seat of Government remained in New York and later, when Philadelphia became the capital, the quarters used by the War Department were few in number and were rented in various private houses. When the Government moved from Philadelphia to Washington, in June, 1800, the War Department occupied

a building owned by Mr. Joseph Hodgson, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 21st and 22nd Streets. This building, with the many archives of the office, was destroyed by fire on November 9, 1801, and its blackened walls, long left standing, were for years called "the Burned War Office." Fortunately, the edifice, started the previous year on the original site selected for the War Office, at the southwest corner of the White House grounds, was now completed. It was built of ordinary brick, painted a drab color, in front of which was a white Corinthian colonnade, and comprised, besides the basement, only two stories and an attic. The British troops set fire to the building in August, 1814, but it was soon restored. Further reconstruction resulted in the completion in 1820 of what is known as the "old War Department Building", which was first occupied by Secretary Calhoun that same year. Entrance to the main floor was for some years gained by a descent of several steps, so that there was a common saying: "the War Department is built in a hole in the ground."

A Guide to the Executive Offices, published in 1841 by Robert Mills, Architect of Public Buildings, describes this edifice as "situated on the

*Charles-Albert de Moré, Chevalier de Pontbigaud, Comte de Moré (1758-1837), one of the gallant band of French noblemen who crossed the Atlantic to aid the American Colonists to gain their independence. See "Mémoires du Comte de Moré", publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par M. Geoffroy de Grandmaison & Le Cte de Pontbigaud (Paris, 1898).

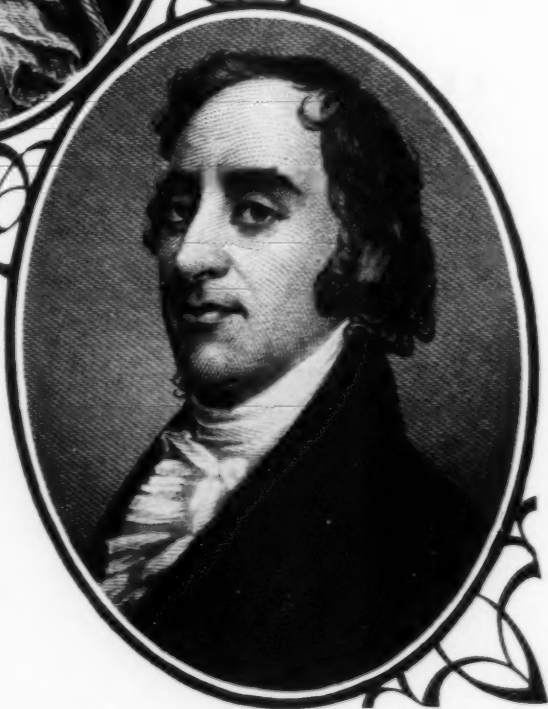


Courtesy of the Office of the Secretary of War
 SAMUEL DEXTER,
 SECRETARY OF WAR, 1800-1801

west side of the President's Square, Seventeenth Street, on the same line with the State Department building, with which it corresponds in design, being 2 stories high, and containing 32 rooms, besides those on the basement and attic floors. The principal entrance is on the north, though access may be had from every front. . . . On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of War and his suite, occupying the

east end. . . . On the third and basement floors a few rooms are appropriated for clerks." During the Civil War the capacity of this building was increased by an additional story.

The erection of the edifice for the present State, War, and Navy Departments was authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871. The old War Department Building was vacated May 21, 1879, its demolition begun the next day, and



WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, SECRETARY OF WAR, 1815-1816

ground broken for the foundations of the north wing of the new building on June 17th. The War Department moved into this wing* in February, 1883, and completed their transfer to the east and central wings by March 1, 1888.

The construction of the entire building† by successive wings extended over a period of nearly seventeen years, the accounts closed May 31, 1888, the entire cost being \$10,038,482.42.‡



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JOHN C. CALHOUN,
SECRETARY OF WAR, 1825-1829



© Handy, Washington

AMES McHENRY, SECRETARY OF WAR, 1796-1800

*Pending construction of the north wing, the War Department moved into the east wing, completed April, 1879, which was occupied jointly with the Navy Department.

†The State, War, and Navy Building, one of the largest of the public edifices, is a granite structure, just west of the White House, Roman Doric in style, 567 ft. long, 342 ft. wide, and 4 stories high. The Department of State occupies the south portion, and the War Department the north (it is no longer occupied by the Navy Department). The building contains 566 rooms and covers a floor area upwards of 10 acres.

‡See final report of Col. Thos. Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers, upon the construction of the State, War, and Navy Building, May 31, 1888, House Exec. Doc. No. 337, 50th Cong., 1st Sess.

*Courtesy of the Office of the Secretary of War*

PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Today if the Chevalier de Pontgibaud were to visit the Office of the Secretary of War, he would find little to remind him of that earlier time. He would enter a large reception room wherein are numerous relics and trophies associated with our military history. The furniture is of mahogany, heavily upholstered, the floors are covered with handsome rugs, the windows draped with velvet hangings, and the walls lined with dignified portraits of former secretaries. There are no maps upon these walls, although one aerial photographic map of the City of Washington rests on an easel. From here entrance is had to the office assigned the Secretary's private secretary, and which is likewise a veritable portrait gallery. This room opens

directly into the private office of the Secretary of War, the smaller of the three. While, still in keeping with the traditions of American democracy, there is no elaborate system of ante-rooms or gauntlet of officials to be run to reach the Secretary, there are, in place of the "two clerks" of earlier days, now under his direction a large staff occupying two-thirds of an enormous building, earnestly engaged in making and executing plans for the common defense and general welfare of the nation.

A fine and spirited portrait of Major General Horatio Gates hangs over the mantel of the Secretary's reception room. It was his soldierly bearing, it is said, that first attracted to him the attention of General Washington. When, in 1775, Wash-

*Courtesy of the Office of the Secretary of War*

RECEPTION ROOM OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

ington was called upon by Congress to select officers for the Continental Army, he immediately commissioned Gates as Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier. In 1776 General Gates was made commanding general of the northern army operating against Crown Point and Ticonderoga. The Battle of Saratoga, October 17, 1777, so clearly demonstrated his military genius that Congress, by the Act of November 4, 1777, "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress in their own name, and in behalf of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major-General Gates, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department, and to Major-Generals Lincoln and Arnold, and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and suc-

cessful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated; one large detachment of it, strongly posted and entrenched, having been conquered at Bennington, another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army under General Burgoyne, after being beaten in different actions and driven from a formidable post and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honorable and advantageous to these States, on the 17th day of October last, to Major-General Gates." Congress also voted him a gold medal and made him President of the Board of War.

During the Revolution this Board of War supposedly conducted military administrative affairs, but as Congress itself in reality directed all war organization, the Board became utterly ineffective and powerless. At the close of the war after a long dispute Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, resolved to create a department of war, whose chairman should be called the Secretary of War.

The distinguished General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame was appointed by Congress October 30, 1781, to take charge of this department and was our first Secretary of War under the Articles of Confederation. At the time of his retirement two years later, Congress resolved, by the Act of October 29, 1783, "that the resignation of Major-General Lincoln, as Secretary of War for the United States, be accepted in consideration of the earnest desire which he expresses (the objects of the war being so highly accomplished) to retire to private life, and that he be informed that the United States in Congress assembled entertain a high sense of his perseverance, fortitude, activity, fidelity and capacity in the execution of the office of the Secretary of War, which important trust he has discharged to their entire satisfaction."

The department became well organized under the leadership of his successor, General Henry Knox of Massachusetts (appointed March 8, 1785), whose portrait, hanging in the Secretary's private office, represents the General in the Revolutionary buff and blue full dress of a major-general. When the Department of War was established anew under the Constitu-

tion, August 7, 1789,* Knox was continued in office by President Washington, and was thus the first Secretary of War appointed by the President under the Federal Government, his commission bearing date of September 12, 1789. General Knox had been conspicuous in all the principal actions of the Revolution. He was commissioned Colonel of Artillery December 27, 1776, Major-General March 22, 1782, and Commander of the Army December 23, 1783. In March of this same year the Society of the Cincinnati had been founded at Knox's suggestion. He was Secretary of the Society 1783-1800, and Vice-President 1805-1806. For the final surrender at Yorktown the country is largely indebted to his masterly engineering skill. "The resources of his genius," said Washington in a report to the President of Congress, "supplied the deficit of means."

Doctor James McHenry of Maryland, third Secretary of War, was appointed by President Washington

*The Act of August 7, 1789, establishing the Department was very broad in its generalizations, providing, "That there shall be an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to the said Department or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs; and, furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said Department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct."

In 1798 the Department's jurisdiction over naval affairs was transferred to the Navy Department, created that year; its jurisdiction over land grants transferred to the Treasury Department soon after its establishment, and its jurisdiction over Indian affairs transferred to the Interior Department in 1849.



B. Lincoln

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN
First Secretary of War under the Articles of Confederation, 1781-1783

© Handy, Washington

January 27, 1796. During the Revolution he had joined the Continental forces as an assistant surgeon and was later commissioned by Congress as Medical Director of the Army. For two years he was Washington's private secretary, and in 1780 was transferred to the staff of Lafayette as aide-de-camp, where he served until the end of the war. During the latter part of McHenry's term of office great preparations were in progress for war with France. Even the rumors of a war plunge such an office into enormous administrative labors, involving the organization on paper of a large standing army. While the struggle was fortunately avoided, the numerous Department records of this period form a lasting tribute to the untiring efforts of Secretary McHenry.*

He was succeeded by the eminent jurist, Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, whose portrait is also represented in this group. He had graduated from Harvard in 1781, was admitted to the bar in 1784, became a State legislator, 1788-90, a representative in the 3d Congress, 1793-95, and a U. S. Senator in the 6th Congress, 1799-1800. Mr. Dexter took charge of the Department May 13, 1800, without having specially studied its affairs, but his genius and industry enabled him quickly to cope with the situation until early in 1801, when he was transferred by President Adams to the control of the Treasury Department.

Another distinguished lawyer† to become Secretary of War was William Harris Crawford of Georgia, who succeeded James Monroe in March, 1815.‡ Two years previously, in 1813, President Madison had offered

him the portfolio of war, which he declined. The President then sent him as Minister to France, where he established a warm friendship with the Marquis de Lafayette. Like Secretary Dexter, he was, in October, 1816, transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, which post he held until 1825.

Among the score or more portraits of the Secretaries, there is one of Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, who became Secretary of War from March 7, 1853, until March 6, 1857, conducting the Department with notable success and with great acceptability to the Army. During his regime army regulations were revised and improved, the Army increased, and explorations in the West vastly extended. There is a white marble clock that was purchased when he was Secretary and which still remains on the mantel of the reception room.

An enormous hand-carved mahogany desk was purchased by the Department during the régime of Secretary Robert Todd Lincoln (1881-1885), the son of Abraham Lincoln. It remained the Secretary of War's personal desk until 1916, when Secretary Baker had it removed from his private office to the reception room. On this desk are placed the Mackay and Pulitzer air trophies, awarded annually to the Army officer or officers making the most meritorious flights during the year. Here also stands a model of a 1922 Curtis racing

*Fort McHenry, commanding Baltimore Harbor, was named in his honor.

†The fifty-four men who have held the portfolio of Secretary of War to date followed various careers at one time or another. Among them were 29 lawyers, 18 Army officers, 2 doctors, 2 journalists, 1 farmer, 1 miner, and 1 naval officer. Three—Monroe, Grant, and Taft later became Presidents of the United States.

‡His commission is dated August 1, 1815.

airplane, the holder of the world's straightaway speed record.

On the east wall is a World War flag, brought back from Germany by General Henry T. Allen.* This garrison flag flew high over Fortress Ehrenbreitstein† on the Rhine. It was lowered with appropriate ceremonies January 24, 1923, marking the end of the operations of the American military forces in Europe after a continuous period of nearly six years.

Most sacred of them all is the flag that hangs high above the mantel, and which covered the coffin of President Abraham Lincoln on the long journey from Washington to Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1865. It is perhaps appropriate that on a nearby pedestal stands a bust of our first President, for in the words of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, "that nation has not lived in vain

which has given the world Washington and Lincoln, the best great men and the greatest good men whom history can show."

*General Allen was the Commander of American forces in occupied Germany and was designated the unofficial American representative on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, May 19, 1920. He continued so until the French and Belgian forces entered the Ruhr Basin, January 11, 1924, when the American troops on the Rhine were withdrawn.

†The fortress is situated in Rhenish Prussia, on the crown of a rocky hill, nearly 400 ft. in elevation, which commands extensive views of the Rhine, and whose defenses are supplemented by other works in the vicinity. The old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was demolished by the French after the peace of Lunéville in 1801 and the new one was constructed immediately after the close of the Napoleonic wars. At the foot of the hill is the town of Ehrenbreitstein, immediately opposite Coblenz.

Note.—The two photographs of the reception room and the private office of the Secretary of War were taken especially for the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* by the U. S. Signal Corps by direction of the Secretary of War, while the reproductions of the portraits of Secretary Samuel Dexter and Secretary William H. Crawford were procured by the War Department from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department.



THE OLD WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING

© Handy, Washington

FEMININE SLACKERS

by

Captain Paul V. Collins

FOR generations there were women who went up and down America demanding "women's rights," including the right to vote. So intent were the champions in reaching for the prized franchise that they reminded one of that famous picture by Millais depicting a child in a bathtub eagerly stretching out after a fugitive cake of soap upon the slippery floor.

It is recalled that a commercial firm, more interested in soap than in art, acquired the painting and degraded its art into an advertisement of its brand of soap, changing the title to, "He Won't be Happy 'Till He Gets It." Impertinent inquirers have since asked how happy he was after he got it. Likewise, how happy are American women with their coveted prize—suffrage?

Down in the gloomy basement of the National Capitol stands an uncompleted marble statuary group, intended to immortalize three leaders of American womanhood—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Frances Willard. It has been a mystery as to why the sculptor discontinued the work, for it appears to show the good ladies sunken deep in a snowdrift, only their busts rising above congealment. It is beginning to be apparent that that incomplete statuary is prophetic and symbolical.

There exists an organization called "Get-Out-the-Vote Association." It is nonpartisan, nonpolitical and broadly patriotic. Its head, Mr. Simon Michelet, delves into statis-

tics and writes about figures, and he is no respecter of any difference between the sexes when considering the obligation of citizens.

There is no privilege which does not carry with it a proportionate obligation. Every man or woman who lives under the protection and in the blessings of the Government of the United States is under a real and solemn obligation to safeguard the Government, not only in war, but in peace. And the obligations of peace are paramount to those of war, because they cover more years and a vaster extent of duty, without the excitement which brings enthusiasm. The duty to vote is just as exacting as the soldier's duty to fight, or the "auxiliary's" duty to knit for, or nurse, the fighter. To shirk such a duty is slackerism.

Furthermore, the woman who shirks her own vote throws her influence toward similar shirking by the men of her family or of her friends. The average woman slacker deprives the Government, doubtless, of three or four votes which her loyal patriotism might send to the ballot box. The readers of this Magazine are outstanding patriots. They believe in upholding the true principles of the Government founded by their patriotic ancestors. If such women rob patriotism of the three or four ballots which they might each influence, what are average women doing? Let them not imagine that their slackerism will be followed by

the radicals and socialists sworn to undermine and overturn our Government. Such enemies of organized government are devoted to their avowed ideals of anarchy and destruction of organized law and order—they vote.

In the election of President in 1920—the year immediately following the return of peace, when, if ever, patriotism was at its height—less than 50 per cent of the qualified voters, male and female, cast any ballots. The other half were indifferent—or asleep.

There are as many qualified women voters as men, and if the women were as faithful, even as the men (which is damning with faint praise) their share of the total vote cast would be half. Statistics show that in 1920 the women cast only 37 per cent of the votes that were given. Hence the men must have credit for the remaining 63 per cent. The women's 37 per cent puts the burden of slackerism upon them most conspicuously. There was little difference in the record of 1924—the last Presidential election—though the total vote was 53 per cent, instead of 49 per cent of the qualified voters of both sexes. In a few States there was marked improvement, but not on the average.

In no other country is there such a record of indifference to the citizens' obligation to vote as in this great Republic, whose struggle of 1917 and 1918 was supposed to be to "make the world safe for democracy." Never has the record of suffrage slackerism been so bad as it has become in the last decade.

Have we lost the ideals of our

forefathers? Is it true, as so often charged by our critics of foreign lands, that Americans have no ideals beyond money and frivolity? The churches are alarmed by the disclosure of a net loss of half a million members every year. The Government may well "view with alarm" the apathy of the millions of its citizens who mock Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death!" The average American of today fails to comprehend the depth of earnestness of our Revolutionary forefathers, and if a modern orator, however sincere, were to cry out his love of liberty in such language, he would be laughed at as "melodramatic." Where is the modern hero who dares say with Nathan Hale that he regretted that he had but one life to give to his country? How he would be scoffed at as a "militarist!" Could there be a word of greater scorn than "patriot?" Why should one be emotional, since the country will continue to live?

Who makes such assurance? Do the millions who appeal to violence on behalf of anarchy? Do the bombs which take the place of ballots, make for the Nation's security? Are we not persistently degenerating in loyalty, since prior to 1896 our average vote (by men alone) was 80 per cent of the qualified voters, and since the women have been added to the qualified voters, the average is only 50 per cent?

In the Parliamentary election in England and Wales, in 1922, men and women having a possible vote of 17,000,000 actually cast 14,110,000 ballots—82 per cent—while in the United States we cast for President 49 per cent.

England, Scotland, and Wales, with a population of 42,767,530 and qualified voters numbering 21,776,000—scarcely more than a third of those in America—elect to Parliament by a total vote of 16,556,000—76 per cent—while the best we can do with 118,000,000 population is to poll about 29,000,000 ballots for Presidential nominees.

The new Irish Free State has an electorate of 1,789,000 and of that number 60 per cent voted in their first election.

Germany, with a republican government less than one decade old, and a population about half that of the United States, voted in 1922, 75 per cent of her eligible electors. Only five of our 48 States have so good a record. In 1924 the German Republic voted 31,000,000 ballots out of a possible 38,000,000. That is some 2,000,000 more than have ever been cast in the United States.

Canada, with a population about equal to that of New England, casts half a million more votes than do the New England Yankees adjoining them.

Australia has a record of 70 per cent average for the last 20 years, and that includes the women voters. New Zealand in the last five elections for Parliament, 1905 to 1919, averaged 79 per cent.

In France, 70 per cent of the eligibles vote. Belgium has a record, varying according to the section of the country, from 60 per cent to as high as 90 per cent. Eastern Flanders averages 81 per cent. The Netherlands poll 90 to 95 per cent of the eligibles, including the women. Switzerland votes 90 per cent; Den-

mark, 76 per cent; Norway, 67 per cent. In Sweden, 68.9 per cent of the men and 61.8 per cent of the women vote.

Only in Latin America, where gross illiteracy is predominant, is the voting record worse than here, where "Liberty enlightens the World." Yet Latin America is improving in recent years, while we are falling from 80 per cent down below 50. Cuba, with twice the amount of illiteracy as found in our Southern States, shows double the percentage of votes in proportion to its male citizens.

In a world where ballots control 90 per cent of all governments, the United States, the greatest republic ever known (as alleged by its proud citizens), holds the worst record for citizen slackerism at the polls.

Daughters of the American Revolution may well be proud of their forefathers; would their ancestors be equally proud to find their descendants indifferent to the preservation of the ideals of patriotism they established in the United States? The genealogical tree, however well rooted, may be blighted in leaf and fruit. The privilege of the franchise carries with it the responsibility of it.

The question of American voting is not at all connected with partisan politics, nor with personal ambition of candidates for office. It is duty. The slacker who fails to show enough interest in Government to vote possesses a proportionate vacuum of loyalty in other respects. Only the alien, the minor, the imbecile and the convicted criminal are denied this birthright. In what class are slackers aligning themselves?

CREDENTIAL RULINGS AND THEIR OBSERVANCE

by

Margaret B. Barnett

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

IT is customary in organizations of large size, where an annual meeting or convention is held, to require each subordinate society to send to the chairman of a committee appointed to receive them, a list of the voters and alternates whom they have elected as representatives. These are called Credential Blanks.

Each representative must also present a personal registration card signed by the officers of her particular chapter and bearing her own personal signature. This is her identification when she signs her name with the Committee on Credentials and receives from them the badge that admits her to the floor of the Convention Hall if a delegate, or to a seat if an alternate.

This year each Chapter Regent will receive the familiar yellow credential blanks about the fifteenth of December. For reasons of economy, only enough personal registration cards will be enclosed for the voters and an equal number of alternates. If additional cards are needed, write to the Credential Chairman in time to procure them before your delegation leaves for the Congress and take especial care to place one of these cards, signed by the Regent and Recording Secretary, in the hands of each chapter member who has been elected delegate or alternate and expects to attend the Continental Congress as such.

"Credentials" have been a constantly increasing expense to the National Society. In part, this is the result of more chapters and an increased membership each year, but by far too great a proportion of the additional cost is due to inattention to the requirements for representation as outlined by the By-Laws and to a disregard of the instructions printed on the blanks themselves, resulting in their incorrect filling out; also to the failure of many chapters to return their blanks, even if they are not to be represented.

In view of this, and because the 37th Continental Congress of April 16-21, 1928, will be the first to be held under the 1927 By-Laws, this is the opportune time to enlist the co-operation of chapter officers and members in a concerted effort to lower the expense of this work, and to bring to their attentive consideration the several important additions and changes in credential requirements.

Every chapter stands on its record of paid dues as shown on the books of the Treasurer General on the first day of February. For that reason, checks for annual dues, to give representation, **MUST** be mailed in time to be received in her office on or before the first day of February. Send dues promptly, and remember that mails are sometimes delayed!

A chapter below the required membership February 1st is denied representation even though it regains its membership before or during Congress. A new chapter, confirmed and recognized by the National Board of Management after February 1st, receives representation by its Regent or First Vice-Regent under the provisions of paragraph (a), Sec. 8, Art. IX.

The representation of the active chapter is still based upon the number of dues for the current year which have been received by the Treasurer General, February 1st, preceding the Continental Congress of that year. The new by-laws state very definitely that each chapter of at least 12 members, and each other chapter of at least 25 members, or organized in a locality where a chapter already exists, must have, respectively, at least 12 or 25 dues for the current year credited by the Treasurer General by February 1st, if it is to be allowed representation by the Regent, or in her absence, by the first vice-regent.

The active chapter that falls below the required number of members between February 1st and the closing session of Continental Congress is now to be allowed representation during that period according to its credential standing of February 1st, as shown on the books of the Treasurer General. After the close of Congress, however, it will be denied further representation until such time as it shall have returned to the required membership of its class of functioning chapters, twelve or twenty-five, as the case may be. Such a chapter will be given one year, dating from the day it fell below, in which to regain its membership. (See Sec. 17, Art. IX, of 1927 By-Laws.)

No change has been made in the allowance of delegates to the chapter of fifty or more members. Where the records of the Treasurer General on February 1st show fifty members credited as having paid the dues of the current year, the chapter is allowed the additional vote of one delegate; a second delegate calls for the dues of two hundred members paid to the Treasurer General, February 1st, and beyond that number every additional one hundred members credited paid upon her books February 1st permits the chapter one more delegate.

Two changes occur in the requirements for representatives and their alternates. First, that the year of membership in the chapter they are to represent must now be the continuous year immediately preceding the Continental Congress for which they have been elected on or before March 1st; second, that unless her dues for the current year have been received by the Treasurer General by February 1st, no Regent, First Vice-Regent, delegate or alternate will be considered as eligible to represent her chapter.

These are most important changes, and I especially call them to the attention of chapter Regents and Treasurers, as they apply to officers and members alike.

As before, the election of delegates and alternates must occur on or before March 1st of each year. Should a special meeting of the National Society be held prior to the Congress of the following year, these same delegates and alternates will be the ones to attend.

The new Sec. 6 of Art. X makes it obligatory for each State Treasurer to report on or

before April 1st to the National Chairman of the Committee on Credentials as to the standing of the chapters in her State in the matter of the payment of State Conference dues. This is because any chapter in arrears in payment of State dues, (i. e., has not paid the "per capita" dues for its *entire membership*, as of February 1st) is not entitled to representation at either Continental Congress or State Conference.

The number of voting members at Continental Congress or any special meeting of the National Society has been increased by giving the franchise to the honorary officers of the National Society. The State voters remain the same; the State Regent, or in her absence, the State Vice-Regent; and the chapter voters are still the Regent and the delegate or delegates, the only change being that the first Vice-Regent is the *one* Vice-Regent to be reported to the National Society, and the only Vice-Regent permitted to take the place of the Regent by virtue of her elected office. Take notice of this change when you are reporting the election of chapter officers to the Organizing Secretary General.

The number of alternates a chapter may elect continues to be ten, though it is not necessary to elect the full quota. This number **MUST** include the one who is to represent the chapter if neither the Regent nor First Vice-Regent can be present. It is not permissible to elect a "Regent's Alternate" and ten alternates in addition. Do not follow the example of the chapter that elected its entire membership of fifty to serve as alternates, and notified us to that effect upon its Credential Blank, directly beneath the printed words, "Elect **NO MORE THAN TEN** alternates."

On the books of the Treasurer General where the annual dues are credited as soon as received, and in the card files the names appear exactly the same as the personal signature upon the original application blank. All names upon the Credential Blanks should be given in that same way. If married, always give the name of the husband either in full or by initials.

And finally, after checking names, be absolutely certain that each blank gives plainly the election date and bears the signature of the Treasurer as well as your own.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH

A network of internationalism is being planned to ensnare the youth of the whole world. A day known as "International Youth Day" has been set apart as an anniversary. The Thirteenth International Youth Day was observed in September, 1927. The young people of America are being brought under the influence of the teaching of such celebrations. The Young Workers (Communist) League of America issues special leaflets in honor of International Youth Day. These leaflets address the young people of the American Nation as follows:

"America is now the greatest imperialist robber in the world and the American bankers have their claws deep in the flesh of the peoples of Europe and Asia, not to speak of Cuba, Haiti, the Philippines and all of South America. All Europe is rising against the great 'Uncle Shylock,' who demands his 'pound of flesh' from the body of the people of Europe as specified in the war loans and in the Dawes Plan. A war is being prepared, a war in comparison with which the World War of 1914 is nothing. And the American war lords—the bankers and bosses—are preparing for this war—building warships and airplanes (the recent air appropriations, etc.), perfecting new kinds of chemicals for better butchery, training millions of young workers for the job of killing their brothers of other countries (in the State Militia, in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, etc.), and especially preparing the minds of the future soldiers, the young workers of today, making them believe that the future war will be a 'just' and 'righteous' war, that it will be a 'war for democracy,' that it will be a 'war to end all wars.'"

The declaration continues at length and points out some of the aims of International Youth Day:

"We have something to say about it and on International Youth Day we should say it out so loud that it will convince the bosses that they won't find it such an easy job to send us out to be killed for them!

"Fight against the danger of a new war and the preparations for it!

"Fight against American militarism that is preparing us to be slaughtered for the benefit of the bosses!

"Fight against the C. M. T. C. and the R. O. T. C.!"
"Out with all jingoistic propaganda from the schools!"
"No military training in the schools!"

There is also included in this leaflet a plea for the defense of Russia and Russian workers. Russia is said to be "an example for the workers and the young workers of the whole world." The statement is made:

"In Russia the workers have taken over their industries for themselves and kicked the exploiting bosses out."

Young people are asked to demonstrate and fight for all these things. They are instructed:

"Let International Youth Day be in America, as in all Europe, a rallying of all live and militant young workers for the demands of the working youth and of the entire working class."

The final injunction is:

"Forward to a Workers' Government in America!
Join the Young Workers (Communist) League of America!"

The publication, *The International of Youth No. 1*, New Series, devotes several pages to the discussion of a mass Y. C. L. in the United States. The writer of the article says: "There is every reason to affirm that there exist conditions even at the present for the building up of a mass revolutionary Youth Movement, a mass Y. C. L." (Young Communist League).

Summarizing the entire outlook the writer concludes:

"Now it remains for the League to get down to the job, become a part of the working youth, understand their character, habits, language, ideas, interests in life. To mix with them in the trade unions, shops, gymnasiums, clubs, dances, etc., everywhere where they are to be found and work, using all means to raise their political understanding of the present capitalist society, raise them for the struggle against capitalism, organize them and educate them and convert them into class fighters no matter how long it takes; fighters full of conscious hatred of the capitalist system and

prepare them when the time comes to fight under Communist leadership for the overthrow of the damnable capitalist system. We have no reason to be pessimistic."

It was cited that the Y. W. L. was "the leader of the striking textile workers in Passaic and was able to organize mass meetings of 1,000 to 2,000 young workers."

Other accomplishments are enumerated:

"The league has organized a number of youth conferences (E. Ohio, N. York, mining areas), has started trade union and shop activities, took part in a number of strikes (Passaic, furriers, I. L. G. W., miners, etc.), participated in political campaigns, has begun to build a mass sport-movement, carried a number of important resolutions through State Conventions of the A. F. L. and Internationals, organized a few anti-militarist and British relief conferences, got more than 1500 new subscribers for 'Y. W.' (Young Worker), begun to work among negroes, etc. In short from language cultural activity (which is important, but not the main) the members are now turning their attention to the general life and struggles of the working youth of the U. S. A. and strive to take part in it."

The Young Communist International at its Congress prescribed tasks for the American League and the main task was declared to be:

"The creation of a mass organization of young workers . . . organized completely upon the nucleus basis. Such an organization will be able to initiate and lead greater political and economic struggles of the young workers and reap the proper organizational results. . . . Our slogans must be 'In every large shop a nucleus!' and 'Every member a shop nucleus organizer!'"

Rural life is not forgotten in this program. Schools constitute a big field of operations. The army and navy are to be penetrated. The Boy Scout movement is to be combatted relentlessly. Fractions are to be organized within sport and athletic groups. Agitation and propaganda work among the foreign-language-speaking youth are to be continued through the National Propaganda Committees.

Exact wording of these instructions stands:

"The establishment of actual nuclei within the army and the navy is one of the next tasks of the league. In addition we must issue concrete demands and slogans for the soldiers and sailors. The work in the C. M. T. C. must be continued . . . and efforts should be made to establish and maintain connections with the C. M. T. C. civilian clubs. A struggle should be carried on against compulsory military training in schools . . . All patriotic demonstrations and holidays should be counteracted by the league. . . .

"A beginning must be made through the reorganization of the existing junior groups on the basis of school nuclei, the center of gravity of all activity must

be centered in the schools (school struggle, fight for better school buildings, against nationalist and religionist dope, etc.). . . .

"The influence of the many bourgeois youth organizations (Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., etc.) must be combatted relentlessly and their true nature as agents of the capitalist class exposed.

"The creation of a national sports movement should be initiated by the league with the Workers' Sport Alliance and other sympathetic proletarian sport and athletic groups, forming the basis of a national sport organization. Factions must be organized in all sport organizations and campaigns conducted to affiliate them to the national workers' sport organization."

—Resolutions adopted at . . . Congress of The Young Communist International.

If parents and trustees of youth dismiss the announcements of these international forces with a shrug of the shoulders, a gesticulation of tolerance, an exclamation of unbelief in their power of accomplishment, such parents and trustees, through their indifference, contribute to the final, calamitous outcome.

Proof that school nuclei have already been formed can be obtained in Boston, Los Angeles and in other cities. That communist forces are meddling with the activities of the C. M. T. C. is plainly established in such articles as the one published in the *National Bulletin*, Military Order of the World War, July, 1927, entitled "Reds Active in Attack on C. M. T. C."

The *Daily Worker* in an editor's note* explains how Paul Crouch, a sergeant of the U. S. Army in Hawaii, was courtmartialed and sentenced to 40 years at hard labor in 1925 for organizing a league of Communist youth. After serving three years—the note states—his sentence was commuted and he was released. Crouch is now on a tour of the United States for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Paul Crouch, in the *Daily Worker* (September 5, 1927, page 1) writes:

"In reality, the American Legion represents not the soldiers, but the financial interests which sacrificed thousands of lives so that Morgan and gang might make greater profits. . . . The workers of France are not to be fooled by false masks and they see in the American Legion the symbol of the brutal system which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti because of their unselfish devotion to the cause of the working class. All intelligent American workers and former soldiers applaud the action of French workers in objecting to the disgrace of their country by the presence of an American fascist convention."

The thread of internationalism is evident in such an incident. Infiltration of com-

munist ideas and though courtmartialed and imprisoned he is still active in bringing about discord among French and American workers and soldiers.

In a pamphlet, "Youth Under Americanism," it is charged that:

"The value of religion as a factor in keeping the workers in submission is acknowledged by the capitalist class. So religion is forced upon the toilers in all phases of social life." (Authors, Harry Gannes and George Oswald.)

The 1926 Resolutions of the Enlarged Executive of the Young Communist International offer the opinion that:

"All Y. C. L.'s are in duty bound to participate in the movement of proletarian free thinkers. Communists should place themselves at the head of this broad anti-religious movement within the working class. . . . We must endeavor to get into contact with the membership (religious organizations) over the heads of the priests and the Executive."

The Enlarged Executive commands that there shall be definite work done among children:

"The entire work of the children's organizations must be carried out along the lines of the political decisions of the Y. C. I. Plenum. Mass work based on the neutral and sympathetic children's organizations, as well as in other places where children gather, clubs, playgrounds, etc., and also on the street, is, and remains for a long time the main task of the Communist children's organization."

Children are encouraged to write to the publications of the Communists and express their opinions and relate experiences. A recent letter box column prints a letter entitled "Teacher Is Silly":

"Dear Comrades: I would like to tell you that my teacher sure is silly. Every morning she has us say the prayers. I don't say a word of it. After the children say the prayer we have to pledge allegiance to the flag. Then she will stand in front of the room and tell us that God made everything on earth. One day a little boy in my room asked how could God make the radio and the teacher could not say anything cause God did not make the radio because some one invented it."

(Signed)

* * * Sakalauskas.

The Young Pioneers develop summer camp tactics allowing the use of the red flag. An account of a camp in New York State says:

"First we run into the 'Red Square,' in the middle of which is the flagpole where a very significant flag is hoisted every morning. . . . To one side is 'The Kremlin.' The director has put the brains of the children to work and given them the task of naming the streets, roads and tents. So you read the big letters on the tents: 'Spartacus Tent,' 'Debs Tent,' 'Zetkin Tent,' 'Sacco Tent,' 'Vanzetti Tent,' a tent for Mother Bloor, Foster, Frank Little, Voikoff, Kruppskaia, Kollontai, a 'leaders' terrace, with tents of Karl Marx Sun Yat Sen, John Reed, Botvin. . . . Then we come upon 'Liebknecht Ave.' 'Luxemberg Ave.' and so on. All meetings are held in 'Lenin Hall,' and all play and sports take place in 'Victory Playground.'—The Daily Worker, September 2, 1927."

College students in America have joined in the demonstration meetings demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Large delegations of student groups elected by student government bodies, campus forums and social problem clubs went to Russia during the summer of 1927 to scrutinize the Soviet Government's achievements. The experiences of these delegations have been incorporated in a report which is made available to students of American colleges and universities. Lectures by men who have recently returned from Russia tend to place a glamour about the "great social experiment" (as the Soviet experiment is called). Many conferences of the past year have advertised that the students were to delve into the "Lenin idea." Communists and Socialists are taking part in student conference programs. In one conference only 38 students out of an enrolment of 3000 voted that they believed the present capitalistic system as a whole is satisfactory. Of the 3000 students, 57 voted that they believed the policies of the Communists are more satisfactory than the present economic system in America. Eight hundred condemned the present economic system. Many incidents confirm the idea that American ideals are rapidly being replaced by subversive theories of International Youth.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

Some hitherto unpublished New Jersey and Maryland family records

GEORGE BOSWELL

In Liber A. K. No. 11, folio 390, at Charles County, Maryland, is the will of one George Boswell, probated 13th Apr., 1797, in which he mentions his wife, Mary Ann, and children.

In Liber A. L. No. 12, folio 280, is the will of Mary Ann Boswell, probated 9th July, 1805.

George Boswell served as a Private in the War for Independence.

He was enrolled by Lieut. William Duvall for the Lower Battalion of Prince George County, Maryland, 18th July, 1776. (See Maryland Archives, Vol. 18, p. 135.)

In 1778, his name is given in Daniel Jenifer's List of Returns for Charles County, Maryland, as a Signer in 1778, of the Patriots Oath. (See unpublished D. A. R. Records, Vol. 5, p. 51, No. 174.)

The following children are given in the Will of George Boswell and his wife, Mary Ann:

Sarah—married Mr. Acton.

Josiah—married and had a son George.

Milly—married Mr. Acton.

Elijah—see below.

Walter, born about 1755-8, married 14th Oct., 1779, Eleanor Smallwood.

Rhody, living 1807, when she sold a negro to Capt. Nathaniel Harrison.

Elizabeth, married: (1) Mr. Marlow, and had Alexander Coe Marlow, and Theresa Marlow, mentioned in Will of their grandmother, Mary Ann Boswell; she married (2) Mr. Clements, Mary —.

ELIJAH BOSWELL

Elijah Boswell, son of George and Mary Ann Boswell, signed the Patriots Oath, in Charles County, Maryland, 1778. (See Unpublished D. A. R. Records, Vol. 5, p. 52, No. 182.)

He left a will on file in Charles County, Maryland, in Liber D. J., No. 16, p. 124, which was probated 4th Sept., 1838.

Elijah Boswell was married 11th Apr., 1782, to Ann Carrington, daughter of John and Susannah Carrington. (See will of Susannah Carrington, probated Charles County, Maryland, Jan., 1803.)

They had the following children:

Horatio, John and Mary, mentioned in the will of their grandmother.

Theresa, born 1820.

Elizabeth, born 1823.

Matilda, born 1824-5, and

Milly, born 1825-6.

Dates from 1850, Census of Charles County, Maryland.

MATTHEW BOSWELL

Matthew Boswell, born about 1730, in Charles County, Maryland, where he died leaving a will on file in Liber A. K. No. 11, folio 556.

His will was dated the 13th Sept., 1799, and probated the 27th Jan., 1800.

On a list of those who signed the Patriots Oath, in 1778, is the name of Matthew Boswell given in the returns of Daniel Jenifer. (See Unpublished D. A. R. Records, Vol. 5, p. 57, No. 290.)

Matthew Boswell married first, Catherine — and had — children.

Matthew, probably died young.

Elizabeth, baptized 17 Nov., 1765, married Mr. Robey and had Nelly, Chloe, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

John, baptized 24th Jan., 1768.

By his second wife, Jane, mentioned in his will he had:

Matthew.

Ignatius, died prior to 1815, married Mildred, and had Mary Ann (who died in 1815, leaving a will in which she mentions

her four sisters, no names given) and Hugh Kerick.

Henry of Prince Georges County, Maryland, died 1821, married Eleanor, and had Elizabeth, Ellen, Priscilla Jane, and William H. S.

Elkanah, married (3), Jan., 1790, Ann Moreland.

Eleanor, married 17th Feb., 1789, Charles Tippet and had children—

Elizabeth, born 5th Mar., 1790.

William Calais, born 23rd Aug., 1792.

Elkanah, born 15th Nov., 1794.

James, born 19th Apr., 1796.

Horatio, born 4th May, 1797.

Priscilla, married Mr. Moreland.

(See St. John's Parish Records at Maryland Historical Society; Wills at Charles County, Maryland; will at Prince George County, Maryland; Census Records.)

RICHARD ROBBINS REEDER

Richard Robbins Reeder was born about 1722, in Charles County, Maryland. His age is derived from a deposition in Charles County, Maryland, in Land Book, No. 66, K, No. 3, 1775-1778, defining tract called "Pointon Manor," for Richard Barnes in which deposition he gave his age as 56 years and stated his father was Benjamin Reeder.

Richard Robbins Reeder left a will which was probated 18th March, 1797.

He married 15th June, 1752, Mary Harrison, whose will was probated 1st Oct., 1798.

Richard R. Reeder's name appears in the List of Returns, made by Richard Barnes, in 1778, as a Signer of the Patriots Oath, in Charles County, Maryland.

(See Unpublished D. A. R. Records; Vol. 5, p. 42, No. 81.)

Richard Robbins Reeder and his wife, Mary Harrison, had the following children:

Thomas Harrison Reeder married between 1807 and 1810.

Elizabeth Sinnett, daughter of Maj. Robert Sinnett. (See Land Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, Liber I. B. No. 7, folio 421.)

Elizabeth married Mr. McPherson.

Sarah married, 1783, Roger Fowke, son of Captain Gerard Fowke and his wife, Sarah Harrison Hanson.

Ann, single in 1794.

Lydia, married Mr. Manning.

Catherine, married Mr. Elgin and had Richard Harrison Elgin, and Hezekiah Reeder Elgin.

Mary, single in 1794.

ZEDEKIAH FITZ RANDOLPH

Zedekiah Fitz Randolph was born in Woodbridge, Essex County, New Jersey, 29th Nov., 1748.

Before the War he removed with his father to Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey. In 1795, Zedekiah Fitz Randolph, removed to Lodi, Seneca County, New York, where he died, 6th April, 1835.

He was married at the Town of Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, the 14th October, 1779, to Sarah Coryell, daughter of Abraham Coryell, who was born in 1759, and died at Lodi, Seneca County, New York, the 16th March, 1840, leaving six children, who were as follows:

Agnes, Coryell, of Seneca County, New York.

Abram of Ohio.

Debora married Reuben Eddy.

John of New Jersey.

Malkia, administrator of father, 1852, of Hillsdale County, Michigan, 1835.

Esther, who died soon after her mother; she married Mr. Dickinson and had

Skillman, Jr., Mary Ann, Sarah and James, all of Ohio.

Zedekiah Fitz Randolph was an "Express Rider" for Washington, P. R. W., 16-385.

EPHRAIM FITZ RANDOLPH

Ephraim Fitz Randolph served in the Revolution as a private from Middlesex County, New Jersey.

(See New Jersey in the Revolution by Stryker, page 728.)

He was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, 19th Jan., 1724; died Middlesex County, New Jersey, 1795. On the 22nd July, 1752, he was married to Rachel Steele.

They had the following children:

Elizabeth, born 27th July, 1753.

Mercy, born 6th April, 1755.

Lewis, born 16th March, 1757, married Rachel Snowden.

He was an Ensign in the Revolution.

(See History of Middlesex County, New Jersey, Vol. I, page 105.)

Isabella, born 24th August, 1759.

Steele, born 5th November, 1761.

(See below.)

Rachel, born 22nd Feb., 1764.

STEELE FITZ RANDOLPH

Steele Fitz Randolph was born in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, 5th Nov., 1761, and died there in March, 1822, leaving a Will.

On the 2nd of Oct., 1791, he married Hannah Dunn, living in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, 8th Sept., 1848, when she made a disposition giving her age 80 years.

They had the following children:

Rachel, born 17th July, 1792.

Rachel, born 2nd Sept., 1793, married

Margaret, born Oct. 17th, 1812.

Jane, born 24th Sept., 1814.

Elizabeth, born 10th Oct., 1816; died 17th Nov., 1816.

Maria, born 25th Oct., 1817.

Ephraim, born 25th Dec., 1795, married 21st, Dec. 1825, Cornelia Steele.

Simeon, born 4th May, 1800; married Jane born 10th July, 1802.

Elizabeth, born 11th Aug., 1804; married 9th Nov., 1823, William Fitz Randolph.

James, born 7th Nov., 1807; living in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Steele Fitz Randolph or Steele F. Randolph served as a Private in the Middlesex County Militia under Capt. Hugh Dunn.

(See New Jersey in the Revolution by Stryker, page 729; also Pension Records, W. 5,665.)

BASIL SPALDING, SR.

Basil Spalding, Sr., of Charles County, Maryland, left a Will dated 12th Sept., 1791, probated 5th March, 1792, and witnessed by Walter Smith, Winifred Smith and Bennet Hamilton.

In it he mentions his wife, Catharine, and the following children:

Ann.

Christianne Young.

Mary Elizabeth.

Henry.

John.

William.

Elizabeth, Elder.

James.

Basil.

Edward.

Hilary.

This Will is recorded in Liber A. K. No. 1, folio 64.

From the Spalding Family Bible we find Basil Spalding, Sr., died 26th Sept., 1791, and his wife Christiana (called Catharine in his will) died 16th Sept., 1793.

In the returns of Walter Hanson of Charles County, Maryland, is the name of Basil Spalding as a Signer of the Patriots Oath, in 1778. (See unpublished D. A. R. Records) at Memorial Continental Hall, Vol. 5, page 4, No. 74.—E. L. H.

GEORGE WATTS

George Watts was born in Hanover County, Virginia, 11th Jan., 1762, and died 4th Jan., 1835, Jackson County, Tennessee, where he had moved about 1809.

He entered the service while living in Laurens District, South Carolina, where his brother, James Watts, lived.

He married, 21st April, 1789, in Laurens County, South Carolina, Mary B. Walker, who was living in 1849 (when she gave her age as eighty years).

They had the following children:

Sally, born March 1st, 1790.

Martha T., born 22nd April, 1792.

James, born 31st Jan., 1794.

Mansfield, born 19th Dec., 1795.

Nancy W., born 9th Aug., 1797.

Lucinda, born 28th April, 1799.

Susannah, born 9th Nov., 1801.

Ann T., born 23rd Feb., 1804.

Fanny, born 4th Jan., 1806.

A grandchild named Elizabeth Watts was born 21st Dec., 1812.

In 1838, Martha Walker made a deposition while living in Jackson County, Tennessee, at which time she gave her age 68 years.

Sally N. Osborn made a deposition stating she was about 17 years old when her sister, Mary B. Watts, was married at her father's house in Laurens County, South Carolina, by the Justice of the Peace named Brow.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a chapter officer.—Editor.

Edward Buncombe Chapter (Asheville, N. C.). This chapter is located in the mountain section of the State, where there are many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. We are making a determined effort to induce these descendants to bring forward and establish their records and we are meeting with marked success. We have inaugurated a program for placing Revolutionary markers on the graves of every known Revolutionary soldier buried in Buncombe County. The first was placed on North Carolina's "Mecklenburg Day," May 20, 1926, on the grave of the Rev. Joseph Harrison, who is buried in the cemetery of Old New Found Baptist Church, near Leicester. He had helped to found this little church and was one of its pastors. He was of distinguished lineage, numbering among his ancestors a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a governor of Virginia, and others of national prominence.

In placing this marker, Mrs. Tate, the Regent, was assisted in the impressive ceremonies by members of the Kiffin Rockwell Post of the American Legion, while among those attending were descendants of this pioneer, members of the chapter and many interested friends. The services began with the bugle call "Assembly," and closed with the sounding of "Taps," the soldier's farewell.

Our Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Tate, recently received a signal honor, in that she leads the United States to date, in the sale of "Living Flags." Sponsored by her chapter she completed the first Living Flag in North Carolina.

In October, 1926, the Chapter members entertained the District Meeting, at which time we were honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, and the State Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.

ELLA REED MATTHEWS,
Press and Magazine Chairman.

Janet Gage Chapter (Woodbridge, N. J.) has just completed its third year and accomplished the big thing it has been working for since its organization.

On May 30, 1927, a boulder, with bronze tablet, in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of our town, was unveiled. The boulder was placed on land granted by King George for the erection of the first Church in the town of Woodbridge, 1675. The church was rebuilt in 1803 and still stands near this spot. The cemetery opposite the park where the boulder was placed contains fifty-four graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The unveiling and dedication took place on Memorial Day afternoon with appropriate patriotic exercises. The Legion, Boy and Girl Scouts, as well as the citizens of the town, were invited. Thirteen little girls, small daughters of the Chapter members, representing the original colonies, unveiled the memorial.

Our Regent, Mrs. F. R. Valentine, presided and presented the boulder to the town, which was accepted by the Mayor. We had as our guests Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Vice President General from New Jersey; Mrs. Wm. Becker, State Regent, and other State officers and Regents of neighboring chapters. Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Becker gave inspiring patriotic addresses.

The Chapter has met all State and National obligations. Gave money for books to the State Librarian. Placed D. A. R. magazine in High School Library. Gave prizes to pupils making highest grade in American history in the schools. Donated money and clothes to Florida and Mississippi flood sufferers. Made a pilgrimage to Washington's Headquarters in Morristown, N. J. A donation of money and material was sent to Ellis Island. Two chairs were purchased in the new auditorium; one by the chapter and one in the name of the chapter, as a memorial for one of our charter members, given by her daughter.

A very delightful luncheon was held on our third birthday with Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Becker as our guests of honor. We have sixty-six members and several papers ready to be sent to Washington.

Our meetings have been very interesting and several birthdays of men who were outstanding characters in the making of the history of our country were celebrated.

A. E. BRECKENRIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

Betsy Hickok Chapter (Dell Rapids, S. D.) held an exhibit of handicraft articles and heirlooms which proved something of a revelation to those who brought the collection together and to the public that visited the exhibit. A house to house search for appropriate material was made.

Nine spinning wheels, brought from homes in Norway, Denmark, Germany and Wales, were given an honored place in the exhibit. A quantity of handhammered copper coffee kettles and other copper and brass objects emerged from attics, cellars and sheds. There were several shelves of porcelain dishes that first saw service more than a hundred years ago. Seven pieces of copper lustre dishes found in town had been brought from Norway, England, Scotland and Germany, and were over 100 years old.

Twelve fine old shawls lent color and interest to the collection. Dell Rapids' homes yielded hand-made jewelry, gathered from many lands. There were pieces known to be more than 200 years old. There was jade, ebony and cats'-eye jewelry from China, handwrought silver pieces from Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England, France, Germany, Poland, Italy and Egypt. Several dolls, one one hundred and fifty years old, composed the doll group.

An iron kettle saw service in camp during the War of 1812. A sword bearing a British coat of arms had seen service in fighting Americans in the Revolution. One spoon had been used in the family of the Commander of the ship "Old Ironsides"; a life found on the field after the battle before Atlanta was borrowed from a local G.A.R. veteran who had found the life in '64.

On the book tables were two volumes of the *Spectator* (six and seven) and bore the date of 1729. An *Atlantic Monthly* 50 years old contained contributions from

Whittier, Longfellow, Howell and other distinguished men and women who were current writers at that time. *Delineators* published in 1886 caused much merriment.

An admission fee of ten cents was charged and a good sum was realized.

CORA GILLETTE.
FLOSSIE MARY BRILEY,
Vice-Regent.

Mary S. Lockwood Chapter (Coleridge, Nebr.). At the conclusion of the decorating of the graves of the soldiers in the cemetery on Decoration Day, the American Legion, the Boy Scouts and the Campfire Girls assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution in unveiling a bronze marker at the grave of Nelson Moore, a real son of a Revolutionary soldier. Moore was the son of King Moore, who enlisted in New York in 1779 as a private and gunner in the Third Continental Artillery.

After the bugle call, followed by the Salute to the Flag and the Flag Pledge and a prayer by Rev. Essert, Miss Fanny De Bow gave a short outline of the significance of the meeting, Mrs. Mae Feese a brief sketch of the life of Nelson Moore, and Mrs. Bertha Peck, Chapter Regent, dedicated the marker.

Miss Cleone Peck, daughter of the Chapter Regent, unveiled and Alberta Simon placed the flag on the top of the marker, after which all joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Mary Louise Simon placed a flower bouquet on the grave as a token from the Mary S. Lockwood Chapter. Katherine Feese placed the evergreen wreath, symbolizing everlasting memory. Rev. Essert pronounced the benediction and Taps was sounded, closing a very appealing and impressive ceremony.

It is the desire of the D. A. R. to promote interest and preserve all things of historic nature. Nebraska has only a very few graves of real sons of the American Revolution, and the Mary S. Lockwood Chapter feel highly pleased to extend this particular service.

FANNY DE BOW,
Registrar.

Western Shores Chapter (Long Beach, Calif.) was organized in August, 1924, with fifty-six members, by Mrs. Wm. S. Fackler,



MEMBERS OF THE SARAH WILLIAMS DANIELSON CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Held a meeting at the War Office in Lebanon, Conn, June 16, 1927



MRS. CHARLES R. BANKS, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM NEW JERSEY, AND MRS. WILLIAM BECKER, STATE
REGENT, AT BOULDER PLACED BY THE JANET GAGE CHAPTER



UNVEILING OF A BRONZE MARKER FOR A REAL SON OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, NELSON MOORE,
BY THE MARY S. LOCKWOOD CHAPTER, COLERIDGE, NEBRASKA

to whom too much credit for our growth and success cannot be given. We now have ninety-six members and four associate members, with several transferred. It is not alone the number but the harmony; also the interest of each member that has led to our advancement. We endeavor to follow and abide by all suggestions of the National Society, and recognize our State Regent's and President General's wish to be our law.

Our annual picnic is held each year in June in our beautiful Bixby Park, where the officers elected are installed. Our chapter is known as an "Open Door" Chapter, and holds meetings each month of the year. As Long Beach is both a summer and winter resort, we have the pleasure of entertaining many members of other chapters at almost every meeting.

We always open our meeting with the Ritual, followed by roll call and our President General's message. Our Board convenes previous to the regular meetings. We are doing our part in Americanizing by offering a medal for the best essay on that subject. The first two were awarded to Russian

mothers; the third to a young Hollander, age twenty-two, who has been in this country but four years, and whose essay would have been a credit to a much older native son both in loyalty expressed and the manner in which his ideas were given.

We join with other chapters of our city each year in entertaining State officers.

Our certificate of corporation was received from the State of California in April, 1927.

EVA COOK BEECH,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Ala.). On June 9, 1927, near Grove Hill, in Clarke County, Alabama, under the auspices of our chapter, a tablet was unveiled in memory of Elijah Pugh, Revolutionary soldier. An impressive program of music and addresses was carried out and at the close of the exercises an elaborate dinner was served under the immense trees on the old Pugh homestead, three miles from Grove Hill, where the last surviving grandson is living in the 99th year of his age and where he has spent his entire lifetime.

Nearly three hundred members of the Pugh family were gathered for the occasion, four generations being represented, from the youngest, twenty months old, to the oldest, 99 years. There were also present several of the former slaves of the family.

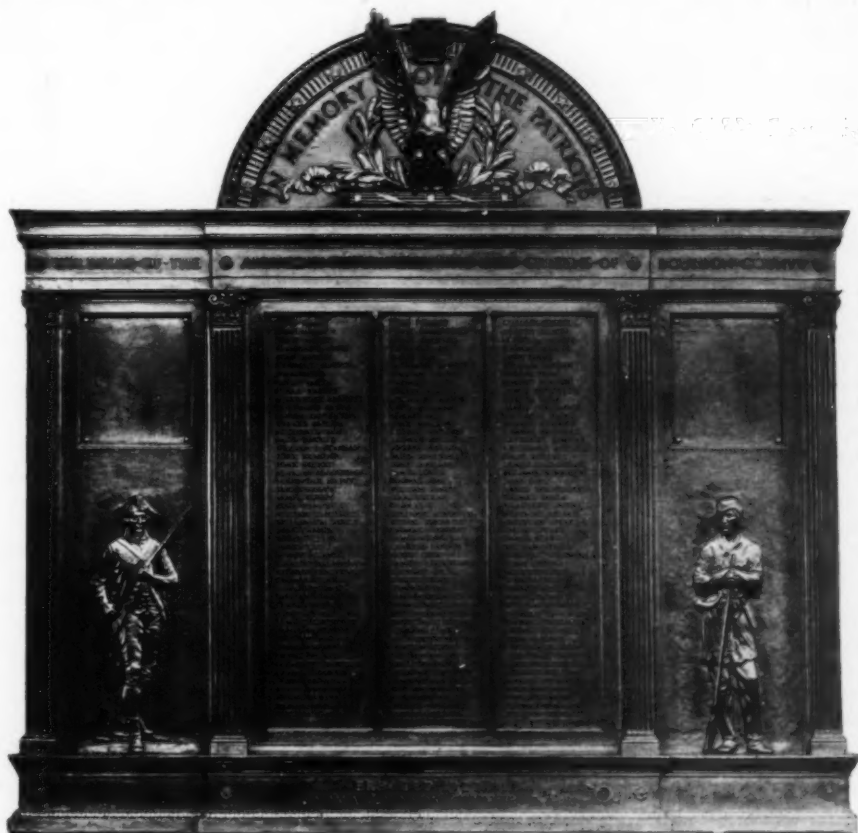
In the absence of the chairman of Historical Research, Mrs. Ervin Vass, Mrs. George A. Leftwich presided. The Salute to the Flag opened the program. Rev. C. C. Pugh, a great-grandson, pronounced the invocation, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the school children of Grove Hill.

The chief address was given by Mrs. W. S. Pugh, Regent of Mobile Chapter, her husband also being a great-grandson of the

patriot. In well chosen words Mrs. Pugh told of the organization and work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, closing with an appeal for the formation of a chapter in Clarke County, a place high in historical lore, as that county has no chapter.

The biography of Elijah Pugh was given by Isaac Pugh, former member of the Alabama Legislature, and a great-grandson. Elijah Pugh migrated with his father, Jesse Pugh, who also was a Revolutionary soldier, from North Carolina to Georgia in 1773. Joining the army at the age of 18 years, he served under Col. Elijah Clarke.

Mr. Cecil Bates, City Commissioner of Mobile, himself a World War veteran,



BRONZE TABLET PLACED BY JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, PARIS, KY.

represented the American Legion in paying tribute to this soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Minnis Hatch Pearson, State Vice Regent, representing the State organization, delivered an address on the Preservation of the Spirit of '76 in modern affairs, after which two charming young girls, Kate Graham Pugh, a great-great-grand daughter, and Ami Weston, a great-great-grand daughter, unveiled the tablet. The school children sang "America" and Taps was sounded by Condie S. Pugh, a great-great-grandson of the veteran, closing the program.

LAURA S. M. COWEN,
Historian.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.), while yet the youngest chapter in Chautauqua County, is eleven years old and has fifty-four members. The activities of the chapter have been divided between working for our local Memorial Fund and the payment on our chair for Constitution Hall, on which we voted to accept the two-year payment. We are justly proud that we maintain 100 per cent in our National and State quotas.

We have sent two boxes of material to Ellis Island, contributed to the Billot House Fund and to the State Treasury Emergency Fund. As in years past, a cash prize of \$5 was presented at Commencement to the pupil having the highest standing in American history. We have presented our five Ex-Regents with Ex-Regent pins; provided the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for our Regent and one for the Public Library.

Last fall we entertained at a hotel dinner our State Regent, Mrs. Kramer, also the Regents and a guest from the other chapters in the county. The Study Topic for the year has been The Spirit of American Independence. On Constitution Day and on Washington's Birthday (this meeting held in the High School) we had out-of-town speakers. We enjoyed one joint meeting with the Jamestown Chapter, at which time some of our members presented a beautiful pageant, Sacrificial Gardens. Benjamin Franklin Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day and D. A. R. Day at Chautauqua have all received special observance. Our Vice Regent attended several sessions of the Continental Congress.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Inez Crosby; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frederica Cheney DeBell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shultz; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Jollie; Treasurer, Mrs. Kate Davis; Registrar, Ethel Sample; Historian, Mrs. Florilla Clark Edson.

FREDERICA C. DeBELL,
Historian.

Jemina Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.) Saturday, June 4th, marked an epoch in our chapter history, when the long cherished dream of a fitting memorial to the Revolutionary Soldiers of Bourbon County became a reality. Since 1912 the chairman of the committee had gathered proofs of Revolutionary services and biographical items about our pioneers while the chapter was engaged with its regular patriotic activities. Beginning with a list of a dozen ancestors of chapter members, the honor roll grew to nearly two hundred, then was reduced to its present number by the omission of those who moved elsewhere later in life.

In the historical research work, Mrs. Whitley had from the first the co-operation of Miss Letitia Hedges, a charter member, real grand-daughter, the chapter historian; and in more recent years, the assistance of Mrs. Wm. Ardery, who has accomplished such worth-while genealogical work during the term of her D. A. R. membership. The project, proposed during the regency of Mrs. Sallie Grimes Talbott, was stressed by Mrs. Whitley during her term and received the hearty support of the successive regents, Mrs. W. G. Talbott, Miss Blanche Lilleston, Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Mrs. Thompson Tarr and of every individual chapter member.

By mid-afternoon hundreds of people from several States had passed through the flag decked streets and assembled on the courthouse lawn to witness the unveiling of the bronze tablet, 6 feet, 6 inches by 7 feet, 6 inches in size, and to welcome home Kentucky's distinguished son, Major General Henry T. Allen, hero of two wars, descendant of a Bourbon soldier and our chief speaker.

To the strains of patriotic band music, Lieutenant Kirtley Jameson Gregg (since chosen one of the sixteen official escorts to welcome Lindbergh back to America), sent



TABLET PLACED BY MOBILE CHAPTER ON GRAVE OF ELIJAH PUGH,
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

home by the Government to have a part in the ceremony, flew over in his army plane, dropping flowers, gathered from the home of his Revolutionary ancestor, on the tablet below.

Promptly at four o'clock, Cadet Evans, of M. M. I., sounded the bugle call, which heralded the arrival of General Allen, escorted by Jason Redmon and Hiram Roseberry, of the Bourbon Post American Legion, in uniform.

Next in the procession were Elizabeth Latham Whitley and William Spencer Ardery who unveiled the tablet, followed by Elizabeth Lilleston, who, as she placed a wreath at its base, said: "Soldier citizens of yesterday, we lay at your feet this wreath of living green. The circle typifies unending memory; the green, life; the laurel, victory."

Then came Miss Blanche Lilleston, Chapter Regent, who presided with Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, State Regent. Next came Judge Chas. A. McMillan, president of Bourbon Chapter, S. A. R., with Mr. Desha Breckenridge, who introduced the main speaker. Miles Davis, bearing the C. A. R. flag, and Jane Clay Kenney, carrying a bouquet of roses, which she later presented to General Allen, represented the Martin's Fort Society, C. A. R. They were followed by County

Judge George Batterton and Mayor E. B. January. Mrs. Fanniebell Sutherland, Chapter Chaplain, who gave the invocation, and Rev. F. W. Eberhardt, of Georgetown, who pronounced the benediction, concluded the procession.

Following the ceremonies, in which practically all participants were descendants of men whose names appear on the tablet, the chapter entertained in honor of General Allen and other visitors with a reception at the Bourbon Country Club.

Three real grand-daughters were present to congratulate the chapter on its success in preserving for future generations the names and records of those men, many of whose resting places have long since been obliterated.

(MRS. WADE HAMPTON),
EDNA TALBOTT WHITLEY,
Chairman.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Danielson, Conn.) held their June meeting in the historic War Office at Lebanon, Conn. Members of the Lebanon Chapter received them and very kindly gave them the use of the grounds and building for a picnic lunch.

This chapter has had seventy-five members during the past year. They have gained six

new members. They have expended during the year \$612.11 towards chair in Constitution Hall, scholarship in school, toward G. A. R. memorial day fund, lineage books, for Public Library; also placed magazine in Public Library; presented book for high school declamation contest.

They have a flower fund for sick members and those who have died and have sent several boxes of sewing materials to Ellis Island.

The committee on graves and cemeteries visited fourteen different family and town cemeteries for records.

The D. A. R. MAGAZINE has fourteen subscribers, and they have sent delegates to patriotic meetings and several delegates to Washington in April. The Americanization and Correct Use of the Flag Committees have given much personal work in their lines. They have a special fund well started to be used for a home or meeting place at some future time.

Hostesses in this chapter for each month raise money to add to the general fund.

They presented the retiring Regent with an *ex-Regent's* bar and a bouquet of spring flowers.

GRACE M. BACON,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.). With a membership of 374 the chapter's activities are many and varied. All obligations to the National and State organizations have been met, and we are the happy possessors of 24 chairs with another in prospect for Constitution Hall.

To the Ellis Island of the Pacific Coast—Angel Island—we sent a Christmas box valued at nearly \$75. With that, and our gifts to the various schools under the direct sponsoring of the National Society, our gifts form a sum of \$200. Local gifts through the Patriotic Education Committee consisted of a prize of \$5 in gold to each of three students from Utah Street School and three from Macy Street School, all foreign born or of foreign parentage, for the best patriotic essays. We have distributed over 5000 flag etiquette leaflets.

Our monthly meetings are always full of interest, and we have many visiting daughters from foreign and our native land at many of our meetings who always leave a message of comradeship from their own States and chapters.

(MRS. JOHN PORTER),
ESTELLA M. GIBSON,
Historian.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss, by death, of Mrs. Emma Haven Davis, on September 22, 1927, in Port au Prince, Haiti.

Mrs. Davis, wife of former Representative Charles R. Davis, of Minnesota, was Vice-President General, 1914-1916; and Chairman of D. A. R. Legislative Committee, U. S. Congress. She was instrumental in having the patent on the D. A. R. Insignia renewed, and through her efforts certain lots behind Memorial Continental Hall belonging to the National Society were exempt from taxation and taxes paid to the amount of over \$300 were refunded. She also had the value of the holdings of the D. A. R. increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Davis was interred in Washington, D. C.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

DEPOY, JOHN, of Buckskin Twp. Ross County, Ohio. Will dated 4 July 1843. Recorded Will Book "E" p. 258 Ross County, Ohio. Mentions wife Mary. Children Jacob, Isaac, Nicholas, Daniel, Samuel, Phebe Mar — Painter, Lydia mar — Black, Diana mar — Stookey. Execs son Daniel & David Stuckey (Stookey).

FRICKER, ANTHONY, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Will dated 1796, probated 1797, recorded Will Book "A" p. 362. Mentions children Anthony, Peter, Thomas, Catherine, George, John, Margaretta, William, Henry, Magdalene.

BIBB, THOMAS (Governor of Alabama). Will dated 14 Feb 1839, recorded 23 April 1840, Limestone County, Alabama, Wills No. 5 pages 439-440-441-442-443. State of Alabama, parish of Lafouche, Louisiana. Mentions wife Parmelia; sons Davis Porter, Robert, Thomas & William; daughters Eliza Hopkins; grandchildren Thomas B. Pleasants, Thomas B. Bradley, Thomas B. Mills and William Mills. Sons-in-law Archibald E. Mills and Moseley Hopkins. Witnesses Thomas Fearn, Samuel Peete, M. S. Watkins, Benjamin Patterson, William Acklen, Jr.

AVENT, JOHN, Gent. Will dated 18 April 1755, proved 10 November 1755, by oath Joseph Lanke and Peter Avent. Probated same day, Albermarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia. Mentions wife Margaret son, John. Exec. wife Margaret. Witnesses Joseph Lanke, Peter Avent, Elizabeth Avent.

AVENT, JOHN, Greeneville County, Virginia. Dated 22 November 1820, probated 14 February 1821. Mentions daughter Polly

Drewry, wife of James Drewry; sons Henry, Thomas, Peter, James; three orphan children of John Avent (M)—viz: James Edwin Avent, Nancy Elizabeth Avent, Robert Henry Avent. Daughter Elizabeth Woodroof wife of William Woodroof; grandson James W. Woodroof, son of Elizabeth Woodroof. Names Henry Avent guardian of orphan children of John Avent (M) deceased and Henry Avent, Thomas Avent and James Drewry, execs. Witnesses Thomas Johnson, Jones X. Sturdevant, Samuel and Thomas Avent. Note.—John (M) Avent married Rebecca Robinson 1 March 1809. See Greenville County, Virginia Marriage Certificate Book 1 page 13.

AVENT, THOMAS, Albermarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia. Will dated 12 February 1785—6 November 1785 and 3 December 1795. Mentions wife Rebecah, son Thomas, not twenty-one years; the youngest son. Sons John and William also not twenty-one years old. Children John, William, Thomas, Angelica, Elizabeth, Polly, Rebecca and Ruanna Avent, all under twenty-one years. Execs. brother Benjamin Avent, brother-in-law John Jones. Witnesses Nathan Morgan, John X. Tiller, Elizabeth Parham, Ben Avent. The Executors appointed, refused to qualify and John Avent appointed administrator.

WOMACK, WILLIAM, St. James, Northam Parish, Goochland County, Virginia. Will dated 6 February 1758, probated 16 March 1762, recorded Deed and Will Book No. 8, page 235, Goochland County, Virginia. Mentions daughters Agnes Bullock, Prissilla Doss, Martha Nichols, Sarah Barrett, Mary Williams, Judith Graves. Granddaughters

Mary and Susanna Bullock. Grandson William Bullock. Son William Womach. Execs son William Womack and son-in-law John Bullock.

WOMACK, WILLIAM, Cumberland County, Virginia. Will dated 1 January 1786, probated 26 September 1791. Mentions daughter Judith Hendrick, son Marcenella. Children Agnes Sims, William, Charles, Nathan, Mary, Marcenella, and Jessey, dec'd, and his wife Sarah.

WOMACK, DANIEL, Bedford County, Virginia. Will dated 4 November 1829, probated 22 March 1830. Recorded in Circuit Court of Bedford County, Virginia. Mentions wife Nancy. Children Ann, Sally, Daniel, Achilles, Jesse, July Benson, Allen, Jackson, Edmund, Nancy Jane, Mildred, Melissa and Mary Womack.

BEATTY, WILLIAM, Sr., Scott County, Kentucky. Will dated 23 August 1800, probated December 1803, recorded Will Book "A" page 173. Mentions wife Sarah. Sons George, Joseph, Howard, Steward. Daughters Sally and Nancy. To children of my former wife, John, William, Molly wife of James Beatty and Betsy Craymiles.

JENNINGS, AUGUSTINE, of Parish of Hamilton, Fauquier County, Virginia. Will dated 13 September 1776, probated 24 August 1778. Mentions wife Hannah. Sons William, Augustine, Berryman, Baylor, Lewis, George. Daughters Betty, Hannah, and Sally Jennings, Jemima Hudnall, Fanny Obanon, Nancy Weathers, and Cloe Weathers. Execs sons William and Augustine, and wife Hannah. Witnesses Henry Bramlett, Benjamin Russell, Augustine Jennings, Hannah Jennings, Lucretia Russell and Peter Barker.

WILSON, ROBERT, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Will dated 14 December 1793. Recorded in office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, Record of Wills "F" page 225. Mentions wife Eleanor. Sons Aaron, Zaccheus, Moses and Thomas, John, James, Robert and Josiah. Friends Col. Robert Erwin, cousin Zaccheus Wilson, James Spratt, Sr., Joseph Swan and John M'Dowell. Execs. John McDowell, David Vann and Aaron Wilson. Witnesses John Taylor and William Lees.

COURTS, NELLY C., Georgetown, District of Columbia. Will dated 29 August 1837,

recorded in office of Register of Wills, D. C. Mentions Mrs. Jane Forrest; W. Forrest; Harriet McC. Hanson; Jane Brent Graham, daughter of George Graham, dec'd; Arianna Lyles, Elizabeth Courts Lyles, wife of William Lyles; niece Betsey Watson; friends Mrs. Jer. Williams and Mrs. Maria Stull. Exec. John J. Stull of Georgetown. Witnesses Clement Cox, Alexander Suter and Jos. Brookes.

COURTS, BETSY, of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Will dated 13 August 1807. Recorded in office of Register of Wills, D. C. Mentions daughters Elizabeth and Maria Courts. Nephew James Thomas. Witnesses Francis Simms, Normand Burroughs and Ann Reeves.

WILSON, DAVID, of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Will dated 29 September 1820, recorded Book "G" page 18 Records of Wills. Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County. Mentions children Samuel Wilson, Moses Winston Wilson and Polly Waugh, son Benjamin Wilson's two children Hannah and Mary. Execs friend Danl I. McKnitt, son Moses W. Wilson. Witnesses Samuel Wilson, William J. Wilson and James Brown.

WOODS, RICHARD, of Greene County, Tennessee. Will dated 3 June 1805 probated July 1805. Mentions wife Sarah. Sons Washington, Richard Manzor, Daughters Gennet Neilson and Elizabeth and Sarah Woods. Execs wife Sarah and James Galbreath. Witnesses Henry Dyke Sr., John Hull, and George Jameson.

KEECH, ELIZABETH COURTS, wife of James Keech 1st. of St. Mary's County Maryland. Will dated 30 October 1718. Mentions son Courts Keech; father John Courts, Sr. Exec son Courts Keech. Witnesses James Keech, Mary Keech and Anne Keech.

KEECH, COURTS, of Charles County, Maryland. Will dated 16 March 1749. Mentions children James, John, Elizabeth Marshall, George and Anne.

WILLIAMS, NATHAN, of Henry County, Tennessee. Will dated 2 October 1837 probated August 1838. Mentions wife Frances. Son Nathan. Daughter Elizabeth Williams Sarah Rice, daughter Sarah Goodman, dec'd son Henry L. Williams. Nancy Rice. Grandchildren Nathan, Isabella and William Barksdale. Execs. son-in-law Jennings H. Courts, son Nathan Williams &

wife Frances. Witnesses S. Copeland and John F. Jackson. Note.—Mentions other children who have now married and left me.

COURTS, DR. JOHN, of Charles County, Maryland. Will dated 3 December 1802 probated 2 August 1803. Mentions wife Priscilla. Son William Smallwood Courts son Robert Henry Courts, son Henry Fitzhugh Courts, daughters Susannah Courts and Elizabeth Washington & her husband George. Execs friend Francis Boucher Franklin and son Robert Henly Courts. Witnesses Robert Taylor, Jesse Jordan and David Thompson.

MINOR, JOHN of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Will dated 22 February 1698, probated 30 March 1698. Mentions wife Ellenor. Sons Nicholas, William and John. Daughters Francis and Elizabeth. Execs wife and son Nicholas.

THOMPSON, ROBERT A., of Crawford, Orange County, New York. Will dated 15 April 1815, probated 6 July 1855, recorded Liber "U" of Wills page 417. Mentions wife Mary. Son William Thompson. Daughters Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Amanda and Isabella. Execs son Wm. friend James H. Crawford.

WILLIAMS, EDMUND, Washington County, Tennessee. Will dated 16 September 1795 probated November 1795. Mentions wife Lucretia. Sons Joshua, Samuel, George, Archibald and John Lindsey Williams. Daughters Livina Tipton, Triphena and Sarah Adams Williams. Execs Son Joshua Williams of Buncombe County, N. Car. son Archibald of Washington County. Witnesses William Davis, Charles Whitson, and William Whitson.

BARKLEY, JOHN. Montgomery, Ulster County, New York. Will dated 9 January 1794, recorded Surrogate Court, Ulster County, New York. Mentions wife Sarah Gellum. Sons John, George and Samuel. Daughters Mary Crawford, Agnes Barkley Marget Barkley. Execs Mr. Peter Hill and Gideon Pelton.

SCOTT, SABERT. Georgetown, D. C. and Fairfax County, Virginia. Will dated 22 March 1824. Probated 15 October 1824. Recorded Court House District of Columbia. Mentions wife, name not given. Children Allen Scott, Mary Wren, Conney Benton, Elizabeth wife of Lewis Standhope, Samuel Scott. Grandchildren Julia Ann Magruder

and Greenberry Magruder, children of late daughter Jane. Execs. son Allen Scott & Charles King. Witnesses Samuel Chew, Thomas W. Beall, James M. Moore and Jess Moore.

HABERSTICK, MICHAEL, of Conostoga Twp. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Will dated 1 July 1790 probated 7 March 1793. Recorded Register of Wills office Lancaster County, Pa. Mentions sons Jacob, Michael, William, Rudolph, John and Mathias. Daughters Mary Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Franck and children; Cathrin wife of Peter Buch; Ann Mary wife of David Mellinger and Barbara. Execs sons William, Jacob and Michael.

SHERRITS, LUDWICK, Manheim Twp. York County, Pennsylvania. Will dated 8 December 1791. Probated 7 January 1792. Recorded Register of Wills office York County, Penna. Mentions wife Margaretta. Son Frederick. Daughters Margaretta, Elizabeth, Catharena and Mary. Execs brother, Conrad Sherritz and Philip Wentz Werklung.

ANSWERS

12809. McAFEE-EWING.—Write to M. W. Durham, *The Sherman*, Washington, D. C. Can give some family records.

KENDALL.—Robert Lucas was twice governor of Ohio & first territorial governor of Iowa. In Portsmouth, Ohio the first tavern keeper was John Brown. He had two daughters Rachel & Elizabeth. In 1806 Rachel married William Kendall & in 1810 Robert Lucas married Elizabeth Brown as his first wife. Wm. Kendall was therefore the brother-in-law of Gov. Robert Lucas through his first wife. His second was Friendly Sumner who died 1873. Robert Lucas was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va. April 1781 and died in Iowa City, Iowa 7 February 1853. Data from the "Life of Robert Lucas."—Eleanor F. Gibson, *Sheldon, Iowa*.

12815. KENNEDY.—David Kennedy, Laird of the Craig, Ayreshire, sold land married Margaret Douglass. This son Alexander mar Elizabeth, daughter of John McMillan of Pulgowan and had children: David, the present Laird; Margaret who married the Rev. Wm. McDowell; John; Anthony; Sarah; Robert; Alexander; Mary who married — Carnes; Agnes; & James Douglass. John & Anthony McMillan

Kennedy came to Camden, S. Car. & remained with their cousin Thomas McMillan. Their brother Robert followed in 1842. John settled in the north. Anthony & Robert married sisters, Sarah Ann & Margaret, daughters of John & Ann Belton Doby of S. Car. Elizabeth McMillan daughter of Anthony married Alfred English Doby of Gen. Longstreet's staff, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, leaving Elise who married Beverly Means English, of Rockland Co., S. Car. Anthony Kennedy was father of Gen. John D. of Camden C. S. A., Lieut. Gov. of S. Car. & Consul General to China in President Cleveland's administration. He married 1st Miss Cunningham and had several children. Married second Harriet A., daughter of Burwell Boykins & his wife Flora McKea. David Kennedy, Laird of the Craig, was of a family of landed proprietors who had lived many generations in Ayreshire. Among their neighbors was John McMillan of Holm, whose son Robert died 1844 married 1794 Elizabeth, died 1846, daughter of the elder David Kennedy & had fourteen children, three of whom came to the United States: David to Wilcox Co., Ala. leaving a son Thomas B. McMillan of Knoxville, Tenn.; Anthony, of Boise City, Idaho; Thomas of Camden & Mobile who was born at the homestead "Pulgowan" in Gallowayshire, 19 July 1804 and came to Camden S. Car. in 1820. This information was found in "Notes and Genealogies of Early Settlers of Alabama," by James E. Saunders.—Mrs. Alice Doby Stitt, 1874 *Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas*.

12869. PETTUS.—Would like to copy part of the record in a manuscript of a "Pettus Family History" compiled by Chas. J. Colcock & sent just before his death to a lawyer, name unknown, of Richmond, Va. Location of Manuscript at present unknown, can anyone tell me where it may be found?—R. W. B.

12870. STEEL-STEEL.—Wanted name of wife & date of mar of Rev. John Steel or Capt John, of Cumberland Co., Pa. His dau. Lydia b 1743, mar 1763 Capt. Robert Sample of Cumberland Co., Pa.

(a) SAUNDERS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Col. Peter Hyde Saunders of Henry Co. Va. who mar 1748 Mary Sparrel.

(b) JAMISON-JAMESON.—Wanted any infor

of Sara Embra Jameison who mar Sparrel Hale of Franklin Co., Va.—M. O. B.

12871. HOPKINS.—Wanted name of mother of Dorothea Hopkins (Quakeress) dau of Stephen Hopkins. She mar 1803 Joseph Curtiss of N. Y. City.—J. T. C. J.

12872. BEELER-BANE.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Beller Bane b in Penna removed to ne Wheeling, W. Va. & mar Rachel Strawn later moving to Ill. Wanted any infor of the Beeler & Bane families who intermarried.—W. V. W.

12873. HARRINGTON.—Wanted Rev rec with authority for same, of Joseph Harrington of Harrington Hill, N. Y. It is supposed he was a Green Mountain Boy, was at the capture of Ticonderoga & a foot note in an old history says "Capt. Harrington arrived with his Green Mountain Boys & assisted at the capture of Ticonderoga." Was this Joseph? Joseph had daus Jemima Harrington Bennett & Sally or Sarah Harrington Bennett. Jemima is buried at Harrington Hill, N. Y.—E. M. D.

12874. BARNES.—Would like to corres with anyone who can give infor concerning the ances of Henry Barnes & his wife Adalia, who lived at West Point, Mo. Their son Wm. served in Civil War & mar Nancy Murray of Nebraska.

(a) DELL.—Would like to corres with any one who can give infor concerning the ances of Mary Dell of East Tenn. She mar Ben F. Shipley.—A. S.

12875. GREEN.—Wanted any infor of Thos Green who mar Jane Lindly. They lived in N. Car. but removed to Washington Co., Ind. Jane Green, their youngest child was b 1832.—M. W. G.

12876. HOTCHKILL-COOKE.—Wanted ances of Robert Hotchkill b abt 1754 d 1826 also of his wife Jerusha Cooke. Both are buried in Prospect Cemetery, in Prospect, Conn.—S. M. M.

12877. LEE.—Would like to corres with No. 3390 in regard to the ances of Sarah Lee who mar Philip Strahl.—W. L. B.

12878. HARRIS.—Wanted parentage & ances of Edward E. Harrish b in Petersburg, Va. died in Raleigh, N. C. and mar Martha Gorman. Edward E. Harris was mayor of Raleigh.—L. G. W.

12879. BOLLS-DUDLEY-BASS-DOWNING.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Sam Dudley who mar Susan G. and proof that he fought

with Count Pulaski. He named his oldest son Pulaski b 1793, Edgecomb Co., N. C. & d 10 April 1844 at Clinton, Miss. mar Sarah Maria Bass b 1806 d 1859. Their chil were Sam E. Dudley b 10 Feb 1827 in Huntsville, Ala.; and Mary Dudley who mar in Utica, Miss P. R. Bolls. Their son Pat E. Bolls mar Ollie Downing. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these lines.—S. S. S.

12880. CLARK.—Wanted parentage & dates of Wm. Clark & of his wife Mary Ann Seaburg. They lived in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co., Pa. owned Clark's woolen mills. He had sis Lettice who mar — McKelvy. His chil were John, James, J. W., Matilda, Lettice, Mary Ann who was b 1817 in Ligonier Valley. Was Capt. John Clark of 8th Pa. Reg't in 1779 his father?—E. D.

12881. CAVE.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Richard Cave & his wife Eliz. Craig of Orange Co., Va. also Rev rec of Richard Cave & of his son Wm. who mar Margaret Threlkill in 1789 in Woodford Co., Ky.

(a) HAWKINS.—Wanted parentage, bros & sis & dates of Mary Hawkins who mar Tolliver Craig & were the parents of Eliz. Craig.

(b) GHRELKILL.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Threlkill and her dates of b, m & d also dates of her husband Wm. Cave.—L. R. H.

12882. PURINTON-SNOW.—Wanted ances of Thankful Snow wife of Rev. Humphrey Purinton, also Purinton gen.

(a) FIELD-FIELD.—Wanted ances of Ann Field wife of John Brown of Bucks Co., Pa.

(b) BUCK.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Rev Daniel Buck & of his wife Ann Denton, also names of their chil. Daniel Buck was a Maj. in the 17th Reg't from King's Dist Albany Co., N. Y.—L. P. B.

12883. EYESTONE.—Wanted Rev rec of George Eyestone, who enlisted from Westmoreland Co., Pa., with authority for same.—L. A. Y. P.

12884. SPENCER-COBB.—Wanted date & place of mar of Noah Spencer b 1762 in Wallingford, Conn, Rev. sol in 4th & 7th regiments, Conn. Line. and Persis Cobb, daughter of Wm. & Mary Lawrence Cobb.—A. L. B.

12885. MARSHALL.—Chief Justice John Marshall b 1755, Germantown Fauquier Co.,

Va mar Mary Willis Ambler. Hezekiah Marshall, a desc. mar Altha O'Neil, he was the son of John b 1826. Wanted the line of desc from Chief Justice Marshall to Hezekiah with names of wives & chil.—M. E. M.

12886. KEISH.—Wanted parentage of Daniel Keish b 3 Sept 1782, mar Mary Konier b 1783.

(a) CLARKE.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Clarke who mar Mary Reynolds, Washington Co., Md. also Rev. rec of father.—

12887. SLOCUM.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Slocum b Cambridge, Mass abt 1810 mar Charles Aderly Wheeler of North Adams, Mass. Her mother was a Miss Comstock, given name not known. Would like to corres with desc of either of these families.—C. W. O.

12888. SHAYS.—Capt. Daniel Shays died 1824 & is buried nr Sparta, Livingston County, N. Y. He was a pensioner & his 2nd w Rhoda Havens or Nevins, drew pension. His son Daniel, Jr was living in Barrington, Yates Co. in 1830. In pension application Daniel Shays mentions his "large Family Bible." Would like to corres with any of his desc by 1st or 2nd wife.

(a) DAVIS.—Edward Davis b 1768/70 mar 1795/6 & had chil Edward, Jr., Ralph, Harmus. mar 2nd 1814 at Pawlet, Vt., Polly Ailey. He was a Baptist Elder & res in Washington Co., N. Y. & across the line in Vt. Wanted date and place of his death. Would like to corres with desc.—H. W. J.

12889. GARRISON-WEEKS.—John & Arthur Garrison & Phillip Weeks are mentioned in the list of Mecklenburg militia of N. C. Wanted parentage of Amy Garrison and also of James Weeks b 1776. Were they desc of the men mentioned in Mecklenburg list?—T. E. McC.

12890. CLARKE.—Wanted maiden name of w of James Clarke of Washington Co. Md. also his Rev rec. Had he a son Joseph who mar Mary Reynolds?

(a) KEISH.—Wanted parentage of Daniel Keish b 3 Sept 1782 who mar Mary Koiner b 1783. They were of West Virginia.—E. P. H. McC.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CONSTITUTION HALL FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

| Name of Chapter | State | Amount |
|--|-------|---------|
| Baron de Kalb Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Ga. | \$25.00 |
| John Houston Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Ga. | 10.00 |
| Harriet McL. Foster, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Chair | Ind. | 150.00 |
| Stephen Lockwood, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Chair | Ind. | 150.00 |
| Susan Howell, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Chair | Ind. | 150.00 |
| Piankeshaw Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Ind. | 63.10 |
| Pikeville Chapter, Chair | Ky. | 150.00 |
| Poage Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Ky. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Brewster, Spirit of '76 Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | La. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Estorage and Mrs. Outhwaite, Spirit of '76 Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | La. | 40.00 |
| G. I. Dealy, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chairs | Me. | 40.00 |
| Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Me. | 37.00 |
| Margaret Goff Moore Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Me. | 50.00 |
| Dorset Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Md. | 50.00 |
| Frederick Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Md. | 50.00 |
| Massachusetts D. A. R., $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 19.00 |
| Agawan Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 40.00 |
| Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 75.00 |
| General Ebenezer Learned Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. James Peabody, Margaret Corbin Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 75.00 |
| Mercy Warren Chapter, Foundation | Mass. | 4.00 |
| Ex-Regent's Club, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mass. | 63.15 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Slater, through Mrs. Magna, Chair | Mass. | 150.00 |
| Friends, through Coldwater Chapter, Chair | Mich. | 150.00 |
| Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mich. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Starkweather, Daughters of Liberty Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Minn. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. W. H. Hoyt, Greyson du Lhut Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Minn. | 50.00 |
| Monument Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Minn. | 10.00 |
| Independence Pioneer Chapter, Foundation | Mo. | 8.00 |
| Mary E. Sibley Society, C. A. R., Foundation | Mo. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Eugenia N. Fleming, Roger Nelson Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Mo. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Lillian W. Nelson, St. Louis Chapter, Chair | Mo. | 150.00 |
| Miss Mary E. Taylor, At Large, Fund | Mo. | 10.00 |
| Montana Chapters, $\frac{1}{2}$ Box | Mont. | 315.25 |
| Margery Sullivan Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. H. | 10.00 |
| Annis Stockton Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. J. | 50.00 |
| Gov. William Livingston Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. J. | 125.00 |
| Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Fund | N. J. | 250.00 |
| Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. Y. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Florence F. Mounin and Mrs. Mabelle F. May, Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, Chair | N. Y. | 150.00 |
| Mrs. Colloque, Knickerbocker Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Ethel H. Pinner, Knickerbocker Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. Y. | 50.00 |
| Officers, Knickerbocker Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. Y. | 100.00 |
| Southland Club, through Knickerbocker Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chairs | N. Y. | 200.00 |
| Saugerties Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. Y. | 50.00 |
| Miss Norbury, Caswell Nash Chapter, Chair | N. C. | 150.00 |
| Maj. Benjamin May Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. C. | 60.00 |
| Maj. William Chronicle Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | N. C. | 10.00 |
| Mary Stanley Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Ohio | 75.00 |
| Moses Cleveland Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chairs | Ohio | 175.00 |
| Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Brookville Chapter, Chairs | Pa. | 450.00 |
| Elk Valley Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Pa. | 50.00 |
| Fort McIntosh Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Pa. | 50.00 |
| Germantown Chapter, Foundation | Pa. | 5.00 |
| John Corbly Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Pa. | 50.00 |
| Merion Chapter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chair | Pa. | 75.00 |
| South Carolina Chapters, $\frac{1}{2}$ Chairs | S. C. | 26.45 |
| Tennessee Chapters, $\frac{1}{2}$ Box | Tenn. | 46.45 |

\$4,589.40

D. A. R. State Membership

| STATES | Numbers of Chapters | Membership as of August 31, 1927 | | Changes since report as of July 1, 1927 | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|--|------|---------|------|
| | | | | Chapters | | Members | |
| | | Chapter | Total | Gain | Loss | Gain | Loss |
| Alabama | 35 | 1,542 | 1,594 | | | | 1 |
| Alaska | 1 | 28 | 30 | | | | |
| Arizona | 6 | 246 | 253 | | | | 1 |
| Arkansas | 18 | 887 | 918 | | | | 5 |
| California | 68 | 4,400 | 4,734 | | | 3 | |
| Colorado | 36 | 2,311 | 2,410 | | | | 2 |
| Connecticut | 52 | 6,630 | 6,686 | | | | 10 |
| Cuba | 1 | 25 | 28 | | | | |
| Delaware | 4 | 173 | 176 | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 60 | 3,492 | 3,686 | | | | 3 |
| Florida | 29 | 1,601 | 1,632 | | | 5 | |
| Georgia | 93 | 5,046 | 5,150 | | | | 5 |
| Hawaiian Islands | 2 | 147 | 159 | | | | 1 |
| Idaho | 9 | 456 | 481 | | | | 2 |
| Illinois | 100 | 8,759 | 9,249 | | | | 15 |
| Indiana | 80 | 5,709 | 5,835 | | | | 3 |
| Iowa | 99 | 5,702 | 5,980 | | | | 7 |
| Kansas | 39 | 2,510 | 2,610 | | | | 4 |
| Kentucky | 50 | 2,624 | 2,663 | | | 1 | |
| Louisiana | 12 | 743 | 790 | | | | 2 |
| Maine | 36 | 2,313 | 2,330 | | | | 1 |
| Maryland | 25 | 1,444 | 1,496 | | | | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 105 | 8,460 | 8,627 | | | | 9 |
| Michigan | 60 | 4,968 | 5,057 | | | | 9 |
| Minnesota | 50 | 2,660 | 2,721 | | | | 1 |
| Mississippi | 29 | 1,258 | 1,314 | | | | |
| Missouri | 85 | 5,539 | 5,733 | | | | 10 |
| Montana | 12 | 657 | 678 | | | | 1 |
| Nebraska | 47 | 2,604 | 2,713 | | | | 5 |
| Nevada | 1 | 38 | 42 | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 36 | 2,336 | 2,360 | | | | 4 |
| New Jersey | 57 | 4,177 | 4,397 | | | | 2 |
| New Mexico | 5 | 263 | 278 | | | | |
| New York | 164 | 16,614 | 17,368 | | | | 17 |
| North Carolina | 51 | 2,482 | 2,592 | | | | 4 |
| North Dakota | 9 | 383 | 396 | | | | |
| Ohio | 102 | 8,465 | 8,739 | | | | 12 |
| Oklahoma | 31 | 1,510 | 1,587 | | | | 3 |
| Oregon | 19 | 1,289 | 1,329 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 114 | 11,520 | 11,818 | | | | 16 |
| Philippine Islands | 1 | 35 | 41 | | | | |
| Rhode Island | 15 | 1,456 | 1,480 | | | | 2 |
| South Carolina | 62 | 2,727 | 2,768 | | | | 5 |
| South Dakota | 12 | 562 | 614 | | | | |
| Tennessee | 41 | 2,523 | 2,604 | | | | |
| Texas | 53 | 3,436 | 3,594 | | | | |
| Utah | 2 | 247 | 253 | | | | |
| Vermont | 32 | 2,123 | 2,142 | | | | 2 |
| Virginia | 61 | 2,978 | 3,090 | | | | 3 |
| Washington | 42 | 2,345 | 2,432 | | | | 7 |
| West Virginia | 30 | 1,988 | 2,049 | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 42 | 2,695 | 2,793 | | | | 2 |
| Wyoming | 9 | 349 | 374 | | | | |
| Foreign | 4 | 139 | 188 | | | | 1 |
| Total | 2,238 | 155,614 | *161,061 | | | 9 | 178 |

* Total at large membership, 5,447.

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